FOR LONDON.—The fine British built A. I. Ship "PRINCE GEORGE," 482 Tons, Captain YOUNG; has a few Tons disengaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having good accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, apply to

GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 28th May, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO MADRAS, TOUCHING AT COLOMBO, POINT DE-GALLE AND TRINCOMALEE.—The fine fast Sailing Brig "*Catherine*" Burthen 100 Tons, F. N. PENDYGRASS Commander, will have quick dispatch, Apply to

EDULJEE FRAMJEE,

Bombay Green.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament, of *Jumnaboye*, widow of the *Dossey Dewjee Nanjee*, late of Bombay Hindoo, Merchant, deceased, may be granted to *Champsey Nanjee*, the Executor named in and appointed in the said Testatrix will.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1839.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,—*Proctors.*

મરનાર•જમનાબાઇ•તે•મરનાર•દોશી• દેવજી•નાંનજી•શ્રી•મુબઇના•ફીનકુ•વેપારી•ની વીઢવા•તેનાં•છેલ્લાં•વીલ•અથવા • વશીએત નાંમાંનો•અખતીઆર•લેવા•શારુ•શ્રી•મુમબઇ જની•જુદીફ્રેટર•ની•થુપરીમ•ફ્રોરટમો• ચાંપશી•નાંનજી•ને•ધણીનુ•એ•મરનાર•બાઇએ પોતાનાં•વીલમો•વશીલ•ઠેરવી•નાંમ•લખેલુછે તેને•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મહને•મલે—તા•૨૭ મી•મે ૧૮૩૯ ❀

પાચ•તયા•બેનબરીજ—વકીલો

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors, of this institution have appointed a Committee for the purpose of accepting risks, issuing Policies, and transacting generally the business of the Society at Bombay. Forms of application, Tables of Premiums, and every information connected with the Society can be obtained at our office.

LECKIE AND Co.

Agents, Bombay Branch Universal Life Assurance Society.

AUCTION.—This day Tuesday the 28th May, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M, an Invoice of Glass Ware consisting of Plain and Flowered Table Shades, Double and single Branched Wall Shades with Plated brackets, Glass bottom Globe Lamps of sizes, cut Butter Pots, Large and small confectionary Jars with covers, Wine and Water Glasses, Plain Tumblers of sizes, Spare shades of sizes, a quantity of Letter and note Paper, two cases of valuable preserved Insects (not chinese) Dorias, Gentlemen's Hats, Bottled Fruit, numerous articles of Household furniture, Sundries &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A powerful Shigram Horse, a very handsome little Gray Saddle or Buggy Horse a Buggy, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Bombay, 28th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Fashionable Britzscha with Harness and a pair of Horses nearly fifteen hands high—price very moderate. Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay 28 May 1839.

FOR SALE.—An excellent Buggy, with high cast Arab Horse and Harness..... Rs. 900

A very handsome Grey Arab Horse, of excellent temper, has been ridden by a Lady..... ,, 600

A Grey Saddle or Buggy Horse ,, 200

A Very handsome grey Saddle Horse 6 years old-sound and free from vice 500

A Roan Saddle Horse of fine figure and action aged 5 years..... "550

A Iron grey Saddle Horse-5 years old "400

Apply to BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1839.

TO BE LET.—A commodious and airy upper-roomed House, with out Houses, stabling, &c. situated in Nesbit Lane, Bycullah, nearly opposite the house of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq. formerly occupied by the late N. Fernandes Esq.—For particulars apply to

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 28th May, 1839.

ARRIVED per "*Maria*," a supply of Messrs. COCKBURN AND Co.'s Superior Pale Sherry.

Apply to GREY AND Co.

FOR SALE.—ELLIOTT'S PALE ALE. A few Hhds. of October brew, just arrived, Apply to

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 28th May, 1839.

ON sale at the Godowns of *Messrs. Forbes and Co.*, the following Wines, recently imported from Bordeaux.

Destournel Cos. Claret, at Rs 24, and Rs 25 per dozen in patent bottles.

Pomys Medoc..... 14 per dozen.
La Rose Claret, from Mr. C. Thomson, 14 per ditto
Sauterne.....ditto..... 12 per ditto

Bombay, 28th May, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 28 MAY, 1839. No. 3242.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 30th April 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 28th May 1893.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 28th May, 1839.

ON Wednesday next the 29th Instant, MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the remainder of a former Invoice, unsold on Commission, from the above to close the account, consisting of Dress, Surtout, and Military Coats; black, fancy and other Waistcoating, Military cloaks, several Pieces of red Turkey Chintz, spotted Jamdanies, Gentlemens Hats, Musical boxes, Books, Furniture and a variety of other Articles.

At one o'clock will be put up for sale several dozens of superior Champaign; Claret and Champaign Brandy.

At noon will be sold a fine actioned chesnut Horse, goes well in Harness, has carried a Lady and is perfectly quiet.

ON Wednesday the 5th of June Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to public Sale at their Rooms a large and valuable Invoice of Pictures, Books &c.

Catalogues will be published and the Articles on view from Monday the 3d.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. Have received on Commission, and this day exposed for sale, an Invoice of fashionable Coats &c. from that well known *Artiste* McCALLAN, made of the very finest Cloth expressly for the climate; consisting of Dress, Riding, Surtout, and Great Coats of various colours; black and fancy Waistcoats, as also a choice assortment of fashionable Waistcoat pieces.—Terms Cash.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Will sell by Public Auctionon Monday the 3d Proximo at their Rooms, the valuable Houshold property of the late ALEXANDER BELL Esq. late Deputy Collector of Customs, consisting of silver, Plated and Glass ware—very handsome Dinner and Breakfast services, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, Cabinet Book Cases with Glass Doors, Tea Caddy, Ottoman, Hanging, Wall, Moon, and Globe Lamps, plated Candlesticks with shades, a handsome set of plated Dish covers, a handsome French Organ, with 4 Barrels, each playing 4 Tunes, nearly new, a Handsome Cabinet Piano By Butcher, a large Cheval Glass, Table Ornaments, two French Eight day clocks, China Sugar Jars, Drip Stone, Cooking utensils, a quantity of Champaign, Sherry and a variety of other articles.

At 12 o'clock an open Carriage with a pair of Horses and Harness—a Buggy with Horse and Harness, and a Saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle—Palanquins &c. &c.

Bombay, 28 May 1839.

FOR SALE, 64 Fresh Dutch Cheeses, imported per "Paquet Boat Bordelais, @ 2 rupee ₹ lb, apply to *Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw*, Godown Keeper at THOMAS JEFFERIES AND Co.

Bombay 28 May, 1839.

SIXTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

FOR SALE, a few shares of the tickets of the above Lottery, apply to *Byramjee Nusserwanjee Dantra*, at the office of Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co. at the following prices viz:—

Half Ticket.. at Rupees 52 each.
Quarter Ditto .... ,, .. 26 ,,
One eighth Ditto.... ,, .. 13 ,,

TERMS, CASH.

B. N. D. begs to acquaint the subscribers to the above lottery, that if the payment of their tickets and shares given him for renewal in the second class of the above lottery is not made before the 1st proximo, they will have forfeited their claims on the said tickets and shares, if even prizes are drawn.

The drawing of the above lottery will commence on the 29th Instant.

BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER

Saturday, May 25th 1839

COMMERCIAL REMARKS

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Comparatively little business has been done since the date of our last, the dealers having been engaged in superintending the warehousing of their Cotton, which they have been obliged to expedite by the monsoon having set in on the 22nd instant.—Prices, excepting that of the best marks which are a shade lower, are without variation. The only purchases which we find on our returns are 100 Candies of old Cutch at Rs. 118 ₹ Candy.—200 Ditto Oomrawutty @ 129 and 130, 200 bales of Ditto @ 124. 600 Bales of old Dholera @ 116 & 117, 300 Ditto, of Broach @ 139.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—The most distressing accounts arrived here by express, on the morning of the 21st instant from Madras, whither they had been brought by the Good Success from Macao, to the effect that the whole of the residents in the foreign factories at Canton, including H. M. Superintendent had been placed in restraint by the Chinese authorities there, and required to deliver up within a given time all the Opium deposited in the receiving ships lying off Hong Kong and Lantaa, and which from the hazard in which their lives were placed, they were compelled to comply with, having at the same time been called on by the Superintendent to make a surrender of the "Opium" for the "service of H. M. Govt. to be delivered over to the Govt. of China" he holding himself" in the most full and unreserved manner "responsible for, and on the behalf of H. M. Govt. to all and each of H. M. subjects" surrendering the said British owned opium. "We trust that the powers vested in the Superintendent are of that comprehensive nature to warrant the pledge he has given, and that the British Govt. will speedily recognize his proceedings. The latest advice from Macao by the Good Success are to the 8th April when the delivery of 20,283 chests was about to be commenced under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent, at the island of Lintin.—The trade, may now be considered as annihilated. There are now 11,760 chests lying here which have thus been rendered literally valueless to the great detriment of our Commercial prosperity, and ruin or imprisonment of the holders, which whatever may be the result of the pledge, it is apprehended cannot be included in it.

PEPPER. BRITTCOLA.— 50 Tons.....@ Rs 79 ₹ Cwt.
GINGER DRY.— 100 Candies.. ,, 27 ₹ Candy.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULPH PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Berbera*).—One or two buglahs have arrived bringing 300 to 400 packages a portion of which has been sold at Rs 11 and 10 annas ₹ Maund.

WOOL (*Meckran*).—30 Candies have been purchased @ Rs 135 ₹ Candy.

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.—We find the following sale for arrival on our returns, vizt.

IRON BAR (*British*).—230 Tons.....@ Rs. 36 4 0 ₹ Cdy.
Do do —80 Ditto Nail Rod
Square and round....@ , 45 8 0 ₹ do.

COPPER TILES.—130 Cwts. appear on our return as sold at Rs 50 ₹ Cwt. which is a higher price than any large quantity would bring.

LEAD PIG.—900 Cwts have been sold at Rs 12¼ ₹ Cwt.

PIECE GOODS.—

The following are the sale of the week.—

MADAPOLLAMS.—	500	Pieces have been sold....@ Rs.	6 0 50 p. p.
LAPPETS.—	1800	do.....do....do..... @ ,,	2 2 50 p. p.
DITTO.—	1650	do.....do....do.... .@ ,,	2 1 50 p. p.
DITTO SCARFS.—	1200	Pairs 3¼ yds.....@ ,,	1 3 50 p. p.
BOOKS.	740	Pieces No. 1. 2, 3 & 6....@ ,,	2 3 50 p. p.
JACONETS (*bichd.* —	600	do.....@ ,,	4 0 50 p. p.
LONGCLOTHS.—	100	do. 45 In. 40 yds .....@ ,,	8 3 0 p. p.
SHEETINGS.—	100	do. 1 do. 31½ do.....@ ,,	8 0 50 p. p.
FURNITURES 7-8ths.	150	do.....28 do.....@ ,,	8 0 0 p. p.
GOWN PATERNS.—	50	do.....@ ,,	7 0 0 p. p.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES —The discount on the Four ₹ Cent Loans continues to be reduced

BILLS ON CALCUTTA,—Govt. bills at 30 days sight are in good demand at 2 ₹ Cent premium.

DO. ON LONDON.—Since the sailing of the Steamer on the 20th Instant, little has been doing in exchange.—Shortly before her departure a considerable amount of local bills was sold at 2*s* | 1¾*d* ₹ rupee at 6 months sight

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Few engagements are now making, and as the measures we have above alluded to have caused a stoppage of the general trade, it is not probable that shipments can proceed with any activity until advices are received of its being re-opened and progress made towards a return to security and order.

DO TO ENGLAND.—Continues on the decline and we lower our quotation to £ 3. 10 @ £ 3. 15 ₹ ton.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER

BILLS, &c.

	Buy	Sell
Current value of Government Securities.		
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	Rs as	Rs as.
From No 1151 to No 3000.....	108-8	108-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000.....	109 4	109-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10,000.....	109-8	110
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15,200.....	111-4	111-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30.....	111-8	111-12
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33.....	104-12	105
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's. None offering	99-	99-4
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35..Nominal.....	114	114-8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102	102-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto.....	100-8	101
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars.	207	208
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Bills on London @ 6 months sight.....	2-1¾	2-1¾
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	1-11¾	1-11¾
Price of Bullion and Species		
	Buy Rs. as	Sell Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100.....	220-8	221
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100.....	220	220-4
German Crowns ₹ 100.....	212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg....	10-2	10-4
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs..Nominal..	104	104-4
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs....ditto..	103-12	104

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London.....	3	0 0 *a* 3	8 0 ₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.....	2	0 0 *a* 2	8 0 do.
Ditto Port Louis.....	1	8 0 *a* 2	0 0 do.
Ditto Calcutta.....	3	0 0 *a* 2	8 0 do.
Bombay to Madras	1	8 0 *a* 2	0 0 do.
Ditto Colombo.....	1	0 0 *a* 1	8 0 do.
Ditto Whampoa.....	2	8 0	do.
Ditto Batavia.....	2	0 0	do.
Bombay to Singapore.....	2	0 0	do.
Ditto Bussorah.....	3	0 0	do.
Ditto Bushire.....	28	0	do.

HIGH WATER TABLE 28TH MAY, 1839.

	Morn.	Evs.
Tuesday.....	10 56	11 14
Wednesday.....	11 31	11 48
Thursday.....	0 7	0 23
Friday.....	0 42	1 1

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

May 27th Ensign A. W. Lucus, 7th Regt. N. I. to Mhow.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 24th Ship Lowjee Family, B. Rowland, Master, returned from Sea 24th May.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Blanshard, Miss Fraser.

Do. 25th Barque Manchester, F. Wilson, Master from Liverpool 27th January.

Do. Do. Barque Albyn, G. Pryde, Master, from Greenock 9th January.

Do. 26th Brig Catherine, F. N. Pendygrass, Master from Madras 2d April.

Passenger.—Aga Sahib Mogul.

Do. Do. Brig Narsew, Mahomed Bin Ebrahim, Naiquedah from Zanzibar 4th May.

Passenger.—Mr. H. Angelo.

Do. Do. French Brig La Josephine, J. Giech, Master from Bordeaux 20th January.

Do. Do Barque Fanny, J. S. Donahoy, Master from Calcutta the Pilot on the 16th March touched at Trincomallee for Water.

Passengers.—Mrs. Donahoy, two Natives one Chinese.

Do. Do. American Barque Storr, B. Conant, Master, from Muscat 17th May.

Passenger.—Lieut. George Quonbro I. N.

Do. Do. Brig Rampartap, Bellal, Naiquedah from Aden 4th May.

DEPARTURES.

May 27th The East India Company's Schooner Constance, Lieut. J. W. Young Cammander to Aden.

Do. 27th Scaleby Castle, William Morgan Master for China.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N..	Bushire.	3d June
A Sailing Vessel....	Do.	Aden*	20th June
Boyne.....	D. & M. Pestonjee & Co	London	30th inst.
Javerna.....	Remington & Co.....	do.	1st June
Ann Chrichton.....	MacVicar Burn & Co...	Liverpool..	30th May.
La Navarin.....	Jefferies & Co.....	{ Persian } Gulf.	
Competent.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	Liverpool.	30th inst.
Wave.....	Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee.....	{ Bushire and } Karrack	Quick desp.
Cestrian.....	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Columbo..	
Euphrates.....	Dirom Carter & Co....		
Ann.....	Do.		
Maria.....	McVicar Burn & Co..		
Golconda.....	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..!		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries& Co.....		
Monarch.....	W. Nicol & Co.....		
William.....	Skinner & Co		
Wm. Sharples.....	Higginson & Cardwell..		
Manchester.....	W. Nicol and Co.....		
Albyn.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Semiramis, & Hugh Lindsay; Receiving Ship Hastings, Brig Palinurus and Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station; Surveying Tender, Cardiva, Royal Tiger, Maldavie, Pilot Brig Orissa, and Schooner Shannon.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Brigs Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Helen, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Caudry, Grab Brig Mayaram Dyaram, Patamber Savoy, Jeune Antoinette, Sultan, Earl of Clare, Lady Wilmot Horton, Sulanaan, Barbara Ann, Prince George Surrey Ardaseer, Regia, Fazerabany Lowjee Family, Narsew, Fanny, and Rampertap.

Arab—Ship Tauze

Portuguese—Ship Marquis of Hastings.

French—Brig La Josephine.

American—Barque Stor.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Wm Harris.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	London ..	28th Jan.
John Denniston.....	Grey and Co.....	do.. ..	13th Feb
Thetis.....	Do.	do.. ..	19th do.
Thomas Coutts.....	B. & A. Hormosjee....	do.. ..	9th do.
Earl Balcarras.....	Remington & Co.....	do.. ..	19th do.
Glenelg.....	.....	do.. ..	10th March
Colombo.....		do.. ..	Do. do.
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	do.. ..	15th April
Ida.....		do.. ..	6th Feb.
Childe Harold.....		do.. ..	10th May
Anna Robertson.....		do.. ..	30th March
Isabella.....		do.. ..	15td do.
Triumph.....	Remington & Co.....	do. & Cape	10th Dec.
Syria.....	McVicar, Burn & Co..	Liverpool..	8th do.
Heywood.....	Do.	do.. ..	10th April
Kingston.....		do.. ..	28th Feb.
Grenada.....		do.. ..	1st April
Johnstone.....	Dirom Carter & Co..	do.. ..	20th Feb.
Broad Oak.....		do.. ..	17th Jan.
Caledonia.....		do.. ..	26th Feb.
Commerce.....		do.. ..	17th March
Crown.....	Dirom, Carter & Co..	do.. ..	16th do.
Alexander.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	Llanelly ..	1n Feb.
British Merchant....	Edmond, Bibby & Co..	do.. ..	12th Nov.
Hector.....	Do.	do.. ..	18th Jan.
T. Worthington.....	Grey and Co.....	do.. ..	3d Feb.
Demerara Packet....	Frith & Co.....	do.. ..	20th do.
Buteshire.....	Skinner & Co.....	Clyde.. ..	9th Jan.
Alan Ker.....		do.. ..	3d March.
Buckinganshire....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	St. Aust. Bordeaux .	
Paquet d'Havana....			
Emilia.....	Tho's Jeffries & Co..	Rio.. ..	1st Jan.
Brongan.....	Do	Madras....	12th do.
St. Gualtes.....		Lisbon....	2nd Feb.

From New York.—William Brown, and Archibald Gateia.

" *Singapore*—Asia Felix, and Helen.

" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Harsinger

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKBAR.—MAY, 16.

Simla, 20th April, 1839.

JUDICIAL.

Appointment.—Mr. M. J. Tierney, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Allygurh.

The foregoing appointment is to take effect from the 29th ultimo, the date on which the *Zenobia* in which Mr. J. Neave embarked for England, was left by the Pilot at Sea,

F. CURRIE.—*Offg. Secy. to the G. G. for the N. W. P.*

We are glad to be able to state, that since our last very favourable accounts have been received from the Army. They were within six marches of Canduhar, and supplies were abundant with every prospect of their continuing so. A quantity of Commissariat stores under Lieutenant Palmer of that Department had come into Camp, and peace and plenty once more prevailed. Previous to this they had been reduced to great extremity. The loss of bullocks was enormous, and the whole route of the troops was covered by the carcases of these animals, their food latterly having disagreed with them and produced this extensive mortality. Sir Alexander Burnes, it is said, had been severely remonstrated with by the Governor General, for not making better provision for the Army.

The number of souls forming the Camp at Quettah, was on the 6th and 7th ultimo 80,000!

The Khelat Chief will, it is said, be deposed and replaced by some member of his family more devoted to the interests of the British. His conduct to us is said to have been treacherous in the extreme. It was thought he would not be received by Sir John Keane.

Lieutenant Patterson A. D. C to Brigadier Arnold, who accompanied Sir A. Burnes to Khelat, had returned to Camp in a high fever, brought on by excessive fatigue.

In the following itinerary the march between Quettah and Canduhar is laid down.

	MILES.	
Quetta to Kutchla,.....	10	Water plentiful.
——— Hyderzye,.....	10	Water from a river.
——— Urumbee Nar Killa Abdullah Khan,...	10	Water from Kahraz.*
Chummun,.....	12	Cross the Rajah Pass, steep narrow and winding for two miles.—Water from wells.
Dundee Goolai,.....	10	Large collections of rain water in canals, which will remain full for two months,
Futtuhal,.....	8	Water from Kahraz.
Melamamda,.....	10	A small stream.
Dehee Kujeer,.....	10	Water plentiful.
Rooshab,.....	8	Ditto ditto.
Canduhar,.....	10	Ditto ditto.

The Disordered State of the Jyepoor Government for some time past arising from the contentions of the Queen Mother, the Majee, and the Regent has induced Government to establish a new Regency during the minority of the Young Raja. The constitution of this body the first fruits of a new and active superintendence, we are enabled to lay before our readers.

Proclamation on the part of the British Government to the Chiefs and People of Jyepoor, by Lieutenant Colonel J. Sutherland.

CAMP JOUDPORE, 18TH APRIL 1839.

1. Almost ever since the conclusion of the Treaty of 1818, Jyepoor has laboured, under the disadvantage of having minor Princes on the Throne—a condition of things which almost necessarily leads to a week and distracted adminstration and forces the British Government to interfere in the affairs of its dependent allies—either as mediator between parties to take a share in the administration or to take the direction of affairs into its own hands.

2. In aggravation of the causes which ordinarily produce weakness in the Government of minor Princes, Jyepoor has from the same period, constantly suffered from female influence acting in opposition to those to whom the executive duties of the Government were entrusted. This was the case throughout the Reign of the late Rajah Jye Singh. It produced two parties in the State and the intrigues of the Mahjee's (Queen mother's) faction were never discontinued till they succeeded in entirely subverting the rival party of By-

* A subterraneous Canal—a shore. Rich. Diet.

ree 'Sale and engrossing in her own hands, and in those of her favourites, all the powers of the Government.

3. During the contest of parties which prevailed, the British Government resorted to various expedients to prevent this rivalry and mutual animosity from proving prejudicial to the prosperity of the country. It did not at first side with either party, and attempted to mediate between them---and on certain occasions, to avoid the appearance of dictation it called together the Thakoors of the State, that disputed points might be decided by them. It sought at one time to support the cause of good order, and to strengthen the hands of the administration by keeping a Resident Agent at Jyepoor---at another time it has withdrawn its representive to afford the Native Government an opportunity of developing its efficiency. But from neither of these changes has either State reaped the benefit that was expected---on the contrary whilst the condition of the country and the inhabitants has in no degree improved the weakness and disorder of the administration have rendered it necessary to employ British Troops to subdue the mutinous spirit of the Jyepoor Soldiery and to put down the system of depredation which has prevailed in a portion of the Jyepoor territories---and the Tribute of the British Government has fallen much into arrears.

4. The circumstances above enumerated have served to convince the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India that it was absolutely necessary for the British Government to take a decided lead in the administration of Jyepoor affairs in all departments: to secure its own interests and to save the State from being the scene of disorder and misrule during the minority of Maharaja Ram Sing.

5. With this view Major Ross was deputed to Jyepoor as His Lordship's representative in September last, and Lieutenant Colonel Sutherland and His Lordship's Officiating Agent for the affairs of Rajpootana visited that Court in March, for the purpose of devising with Major Ross, and with the Minister Rawul Sheo Singh, a form of Government which should be permanent during the minority, which should have the confidence of the great body of the Chiefs and people, which should be powerful enough to control the turbulent, to give protection, and afford justice to the weak, and restore peace to the country.

6. It has then been settled that a Council of Regency should be formed, at the Head of which should be placed Major Ross the British Agency,—the other members consisting of five of the principal Thakoors of the State—with power to remove, at any after period, such member as might prove to be refractory or useless, and to call to its aid any other Thakoor above the number five, who from his station, character, and qualifications might be ready and willing to render good service to the State. It was resolved, that the Mahjee should receive every information which she might desire regarding the state of the country, the collections and disbursements, and she was of course to be treated with all the respect due to her rank and situation. But she was to be permitted in no manner to interfere in the management of public business excepting that which is connected with her own Devry.

7. These measures have received the approbation and confirmation of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, through a letter dated the 1st of this month, and they will therefore continue in force during the minority of the Maharaja; unless it should hereafter appear that the Thakoors associated with Major Ross do not act with honesty of purposes, or have capacity for business, and with unanimity, overcoming their former prejudices of party, for the purpose of uniting their energies in the service, of the state. In this case it will be necessary for the British Government to take a still more prominent part in the affairs of Jeypoor.

8. It is His Lordship's determination that at present the real and serious responsibility must rest on Major Ross the President of the Council, that he will be answerable that the administration in all its branches shall be conducted with credit and efficiency, that his advice should guide the other members of the ministry, that he should be throughly acquainted with the revenue management, check any abuses which he may detect, superintend the details of assesment, and the collections, and through these means secure the interests of the agricultural classes and the interests of the state, that he must have a General Superintendance over the administration of justice, and the police of the country, and control over the Army as to its numbers, its distribution, and its pay. His Lordship further observes that the most difficult branch of administration the finance, cannot evidently, under the plan now adopted, be placed in other hands—and in doing all this Major Ross cannot too prominently bear in mind the attachment which universally prevails to national institutions, and the danger of departing from them even where they may appear to be in some degree faulty.

9. All parties in the State must clearly understand from the begining, that this is the footing, on which Major Ross is placed, and which they must recognize as the only footing on which the British Government takes upon itself the responsibility, which the appointment of one of its own Officers implied, of the better Govt. of the State.

10. Whilst the British Government has thus come forward to aid its dependent ally in surmounting those difficulties by which he has been, and is now, still more than ever, surrounded it confidently anticipates the assistance of the Chiefs of the State, that they will lay aside the animosities of party – and come forward to aid in the work of reform during the minority of their Sovereign. To the people a door has thus been opened through which their complaints and grievances are sure to reach the highest authorities in the country, whilst an equitable revenue settlement will be formed, calculated to restore themselves and the country to prosperity, by the time that their Sovereign shall have attained his majority.

(Signed) J. SUTHERLAND.

Officiating Agent Govr. Genl.

DELHI GAZETTE.—MAY 15.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified to the public that five Indus Boats, of 300 maunds each or upwards, prepared to carry passengers and packages, will be despatched from the Ferozepore Ghaut in progress to Bukker, twice a month, commencing from the 1st of June next. For particulars of passage or freight, application to be addressed to Captain Lawrence, Assistant Political Agent at Ferozepore.

GEORGE CLERK,

Offg, Political Agent at Loodianah.

Camp, Lahore, 7th May, 1839.

Notice is hereby given that the following Posts have been established for the conveyance of letters:

From DELHI direct to SAHARUNPORE along the line of the Doab Canal with Post Office at Bagput, Burote, Shamlee and Jelalabad.

——— ———direct to JEYPORE, by Rewarree, where there is a Post Office.

From REWARREE to MUTTRA by Noah, Horul and Kosee, where there are Post Offices.

J. RANKEN,

Post Master.

Delhi, Post Office, the 12th May, 1839.

Another opportunity for a dispiay of diplomacy is fast approaching as will be seen by the following extract from a correspondent's letter from the Camp at Lahore, dated 7th May.

" RUNJEET SING is certainly very feeble, but there does not seem much likelihood of his *giving it up* just yet, though his condition is such that it would not be surprising however soon it might occur."

This we suppose has given rise to the various reports that have been flying about for the last few days, regarding the movement of various forces to the banks of the Sutledge, of which of course there is a probability; but we cannot trace them to any authentic source.

GENERAL ORDERS BY SIR JOHN KEAN.

Camp, Quetta, 5th April, 1839.

Consequent on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, the following arrangements will have effect from this date. Major General Sir W. Cotton K. C. B., and K. C. H. will resume command of the 1st Division, and Major General Nott will resume that of the 2d Brigade, from which these Officers were temporarily transfered in General Orders of the 4th December last,

Lieutenant Colonel Dennie c. b., will deliver over command of the Troops at Shikarpore, and proceed to join the Regiment to which he belongs, by the first favourable opportunity. Brigadier Gordon commanding in Upper Scinde, will receive direction to send on the advance, as occasion may offer, the three Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry, now at Shikarpore. They will be sent by strong Detachments guarding provisions, and treasure; the 35th N. I. is to be first sent on. Depots for Ordinance and Commissariat Stores will be formed at Dadur, and Quetta, and each of these posts a Regiment of N. I will be quartered, with a Ressalah of Local Horse, and such details of His Majesty Shah Soojah's Troops, as may hereafter be specified. Major General Nott will continue for the present with Head Quarters of the 2d Brigade at Quetta, and exercise General Superintendence and Military controul within the Province of Shawl.

The 43d Regiment N. I. will stand fast at Quetta, and one Regiment of Infantry, with a Ressalah of Local Horse, of his Majesty Shah Soojah's Force, will also remain at that place.

Head Quarters, Camp, Quetta 5th April, 1839.

Captain Nash of the 43d Regiment N. I. is appointed Baggage Master to the Bengal Column of the Army of the Indus, vice Brevet Captain Troup of the 48th N. I. placed at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of His Majesty Shah Soojah-Ool-Moolk.

Head Quarters, Camp, Quetta 6th April, 1839.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having arrived in Camp, and assumed the command in person of the Army, and having directed Major General Cotton to resume command of the Bengal Infantry of the 1st Division, he cannot give up the charge of the Bengal Column, without expressing in the strongest and warmest terms, his thanks to Major General Thackwell, the Brigadier and Commanding Officers of the Cavalry and Horse Artillery, to Major General Nott, the Brigadiers and Commanding Officers of Infantry, and to the Officer Commanding the Camel Battery, to Major Pew and the Officers of the Park, to Captain Thomson and the Officers of the Engineer Department, and to the men composing the various Corps, for the admirable manner in which the Superior Officers have conducted a march of upwards of 1000 miles, and for the good conduct, and Soldierlike behavior of the men. To the Deputy Adjutant General, the Deputy Quarter Master General, and the Officers of the respective Departments, and to Major Parsons the Deputy Commissary General, and the Officers of his Department, to Doctor Thomson, and the Medical Department, Sir W. Cotton begs to offer his recorded approbation of the assistance he has received from, and for the manner in which these Officers have conducted their duties.

Quetta, 10th April, 1839.

The Shah, Mr. Macnaghten, Sir John Keane and the Head Quarters, with the whole of the Cavalry, Artillery, and first Brigade of Infantry marched from Quetta in progress to Candahar on the morning of the 6th, the Park and 4th Brigade followed them on the 9th. General Nott has been left in Command of the province of Shawl, and is directed to exercise Military controul over it, and keep up the Communications with Dadur and Shikarpore, Captain Bean who Commands the Shah's Infantry Corps stationed here, has likewise been appointed Commissioner of the District, he is authorised to raise a Local Corps of Kakurs for the protection of the pass, and for the purpose of attempting the taming of the numerous wild and savage Tribes which infest the whole of this beautiful country. Mr. Loveday of the 37th N. I. is appointed Assistant, and from the talents and conciliating disposition of Capt. Bean, added to his thorough knowledge of the native character and the eminent attainment of his Assistant as a linguist there can be little doubt, but their efforts will meet with the same success as those of Cleveland with the Bhaugulpore, and Hall with the Mahairwars Local Battalions. We have seen nothing as yet of the Bombay Troops, with the exception of a squadron of the 1st Light Cavalry and a wing of the 19th N. I. which accompanied Sir John Kean as Escort; both men and horses look small compared to our Bengal Troops, but they are neat smart looking men, and the Troopers sit their horses well, and have a Soldier like appearance. Many of the Bengal Officers were shocked to see the whole of the Bombay folks, from the Cr. in Chief to the smallest drummer boy, with cotton padded white covers on their caps. I only trust Sir John will insist on their adoption by the Bengal Army. The comfort of the Soldier has been too long sacrificed to your king of Prussia's buttonhole men, or we should not now require to take this lesson from our Bombay brethren. The Shah's Force suffered terribly coming through the pass, they had not entered it an hour, when the Commissariat hackeries of Capt. Watt were attacked by some hundreds of Bellochees. The Jemadar, two Havildars and eight men of the Shah's own guard over them were immediately killed, some 20 or 30 hackery men women and children cut to pieces, and 49 out of 58 hackeries regularly captured and plundered. This as well as almost every thing of the kind which has happened, has been solely caused by negligence in not having a guard sufficient for the protection of the stores. When there were at the time some thousand of men going on unemployed, how easy it would have been to have furnished a couple of hundred Suwars for the security of the Commissariat; I do not know when we shall profit by experience, but it is a pity that Government should be subjected to great loss, and men's lives be thrown away without the least necessity for it. Sir John Kean on his arrival at Seri Bolan, had a party of ten men brought unto him, who were caught in the act of carrying away the Camels. After an investigation into the affair, he dealt with them in a very summary manner, by ordering the Provost Marshall to lead them to execution; the sentence was carried into effect by a party of Bombay Troopers, who shot the delinquent through the head. I trust this vigorous example will have a wholesome effect, and deter them from troubling the part of our force not yet through the Pass; but fear on the other hand it may only incite them to avenge the death of their comrades, and make them more troublesome than ever. If so, the natural strength of the Pass will enable them to harass and destroy many of our people in the rear. Anent the Dawk—we have not seen for many days, and now almost despair of getting another, the last we got same fortnight ago, was brought in by an old man on a donkey, the publication of the Sunyasse did not produce more sensation in the literary world than the arrivals of the Jackass did in our little camp.

Whilst the Head Quarters were at Quetta the Kakurs in the surrounding hills were daily carrying off camels, and robbing and killing any unfortunate camp followers who strayed near their places of concealment. A piquet of six Lancers under Cornet Yule caught a party of them carrying off camels, when pursued by our men, they made for a small Ghurri, and on entering it commenced firing upon the Lancers, the latter rode up to the place, dismounted, and after wresting the matchlocks out of their hands through the loopholes, scaled the walls, and put six of them to the sword. One of the Lancers was shot in the wrist, and the Cornet had a narrow escape for his life. His face being burnt by a matchlock discharged at him; several of the robbers escaped and one poor devil shot through the thigh, was brought into camp, and hung on a tree close to the town, as an example to the neighbouring country. Nothing can be more delightful than the climate of Shawl, it is some thousand feet higher than Candahar, consequently enjoys a much lower temperature. The nights are still intensely cold, and the surrounding high peaks covered with snow. With the exception of two or three hours in the middle of the day, when the sun is rather powerful, you may go about all day shooting or fishing, that is to say if you do not attach much value to your life, for the surrounding hills are covered with Kukurs, a savage race of murderers and robbers. On their account it is dangerous to attempt pursuing the wild sheep or goats amidst the almost inaccessible cliffs of the mountains. We are still suffering much for want of supplies. The Troops being on half, and camp followers on quarter rations. Sir Alexander Burnes, and Captain Simpson of the Commissariat have just returned from Kelat, they have not brought any grain with them, but seem to think their negociations will have the effect of procuring a supply, I suspect in spite of the political acumen of the Knight, he has been completely out maneuvered by Mehrab Khan and that not one maund of grain will be got from Kelat, till we make good our footing at Candahar. When of course the Khan will come forward and do the agreeable in every way. The Shah does not increase much in popularity, I hear of no influential persons coming to see him. But this may be accounted for if the report is true, that the Cabul and Candahar Chiefs have made all the principal persons send their wives and families to their capital for security against their walking over to Shah Shoojah.

Extract of a letter from Camp, dated Seviah, 12th and 13th April.

This is the first decently warm day we have had since coming through the Bolan Pass on the 7th; the others have been very cold. General Nott, with the 43rd and a Regiment of the Shah's, is at Quetta 8 miles ahead, and has just favored me with 700 camels besides 700 I got a few days back, so there will be a pretty string of them to go into camp with at Candahar, 12 marches hence, short and pleasant ones of 10 or 11 miles, instead of the whacking long ones we have had of 26 and 28. It is very strange the Beloochee rascals let all letters come on to the Force, but I believe allow very few to return. You cannot imagine a more detestable march than the one we have just made from Shikarpore to the march before this. The first ten stages are over a barren wilderness, a flat desert; and the remainder are through stony hills without a blade of green of any de cription to please, the eye with How different is this beautiful country. Hills covered with trees, or at least well sprinkled, and the richest vallies you can imagine covered with wild thyme, red and white flowers, with such lovely water and such Doomba Sheep!!! The finest Bengal gram fed mutton is not fit to appear on the same table with these grass fed animals. The Shah had 100 camels laden with provisions sent to him the first march he made from Quetta towards Candahar, so I hope the Army is now well supplied. Major Parsons writes that the people are bringing in camels, sheep and grain in abundance. The skirmish you heard that the 35th had with the Belochees in the Bolan Pass, is true enough. It was a fair pitched battle between a Havildar, 8 Sipahees and Suwars, Sir Alexander Burnes and myself, against about 30 mounted and 25 Belochees on foot, of whom we killed 4 and wounded from 6 to 8, losing one Sipahee and one horse, a slight scratch I received, myself, a matchlock ball above my knee; we beat them fairly off the field. In fact, the most unpleasant part of our trip is now over. A Company and 800 camels were sent to bring the loads left in the Bolan Pass; they will very likely be here to-morrow, when next day we start again through a friendly country to join the Army at Candahar, 11 marches off, or 111 miles. April 13th.—The camels and loads are safe through the Pass and in camp. We start to-morrow morning.

We are favored with the following from Kurnaul:

7th May 1839.

General Duncan gave over command of the Division to Lieutenant Colonel George Hunter, and of the Station to Colonel Shelton, on the 4th instant. We are rather gayer than you at Delhi; a re-union is to come off this evening, and an Amateur Play at the end of the week.

We have just heard a report, that Doctors Madden and Colquhon, are to be posted to the Force.

In addition to the above intelligence we have been favored with the perusal of letters to the 15th April; from them we learn that the Army was about 51 miles from Candahar, which it expected to reach in 5 or 6 days; they talk very sanguinely of returning about Christmas next. This we can scarcely suppose possible. Prince Kamran was said to be on his way from Herat to aid our Army, and to receive the heavy guns intended to be presented him by the British Government; if this be true, it will at once annihilate the report of the fall of his city. Every power is said to be friendly disposed towards Shah Soojah, and had he not *looted* the country on a former occasion, provisions in abundance would have been supplied. These are now more plentiful; fat sheep to be had at four rupees a head. The crops are abundant, and expected to ripen in a few days. There is a report, from authentic sources, that every thing is to be settled by negotiation.

We learn that the Ball and Supper to be given by the Station to Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, will take place on the 23rd instant.

The delay in fixing the evening, was somewhat dependent on the arrival of the 46th N. I. now in progress from Agra to this Station, invitations having been forwarded to the Officers of that Corps. A letter however has been received from Lieut. Colonel Jenkins, stating that he may be expected on the 21st.

We understand that Major Bourdien, of the 43rd N. I., proceeds to the Cape in the *Roberts*. Lieutenant Hay of the Artillery goes to Europe in the same ship.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU. - May 14.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of *Emma Eugenia*, Wade, from China 14th March and Penang 9th April; *Edward*. Morton, from Rangoon 24th April; and the *Patriot*, Morris from Penang 17th April.

Private Letters received this morning announce the Death of Runjeet Sing. Often as this event has been reported we believe that *this time* the report may be relied on.

Private letters have been received from the advance of the Army of the Indus, which state that all the Candahar Chiefs had "come in" and proffered assistance in men and, what is better in provisions for our troops and forage for our cattle.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, from London 26th January, and Madras 9th May; the *Antigua Packet*, McNight, from London 17th October, and Mauritius 15th April; the *Margaret*, Canning, from Sydney 13th February, and Singapore 21st April; the *Theresa*, Young, from Sydney 25th February, and Madras 8th May, and the *Pirate*, De Lange, from Madras 22d April, and Vizagapatam 1st May.—*May*, 18.

The views taken by our morning cotemporary on the late proceedings in *Canton*, we hold to be thoroughly sound, as far as the prospects of an indemnity are concerned, and we would impress upon all parties interested in the 20,000 chests of Opium delivered up to the Chinese authorities, that hopelessness of looking to England for one pice of the value, if that article can indeed be called valuable, which was unsaleable and not even tangible except at the risk of life, without an obvious paradox. Looking at the question, morally, politically, legally, or in reference to expediency, we cannot find an inch of ground on which any minister of the crown could stand, in submitting to the House of Commons a proposition for compensation to the holders of Opium at Lintin on the 18th of March. This Opium has been in course of collection for months, with the full knowledge of all parties that the Chinese Government was determined to have recourse to the severest measures to prevent its introduction. Proclamation upon proclamation was thundered forth to warn the traders, natives and foreigners, of the consequences of their perseverance in the traffic, and M. H. Chief Superintendent, long before the catastrophe occurred, counselled and enjoined the departure of the *receiving*-ships and a *bona fide* compliance with the commands of the Emperor.

If, therefore, in spite of such warnings, the speculators in a contraband article place themselves in a position by which their property must be sacrificed to save their lives, will the representatives of the people of England come forward and say, "we will relieve you efrom the mischief of your own voluntary acts;" "your obstinacy in keeping your Opium at Lintin has turned out a bad *spec*, but John Bull will cheerfully pay the piper."

In addition to the absurdity of asking an indemnity for losses, of which the probabilities were foreseen by every man of common sense for months, and the risk of which was wilfully incurred, is the grave objection by a very influential portion of the British people against the trade at all, from its deteriorating effects on the moral character of the consumers of Opium. We are not ourselves prepared to go the whole length of the views of this party, believing that, as in spirits so in Opium, there may be use as well as abuse; but it would be idle to blink the fact that its political influence will be zealously arrayed against any grant of compensation for the miscalculations of a speculator in the worst of poisons, according to its ideas.

Political considerations will also be marshalled against any "*bonus*." It has been the rash perseverance in the smuggling trade, that has brought the legitimate trade, into jeopardy; and exasperation at the possible loss of revenue is more likely to be the feeling predominant in *Downing Street*, than any compassion for the sufferers. The legal bearings of the case are disposed of by the *Englishman*. What guarantee, indeed, can be binding which is exorted from a prisoner? or who would act upon such guarantee? or acting would not know, he did so at his own peril? Besides, it will be immediately asked, why was the instrumentality of Captain Elliott required to cause the delivery of the Opium? Why was not the edict of the Chinese Commissioners of the 18th of March complied with at once?

Is it to be supposed for a moment, that the merchants would not have delivered up the Opium, according to the requistion of *Lin*, when they saw him determined on his coercive measures, whether Captain Elliott had been in *Canton* or *Kamscatha*. We are inclined to think the Superintendent, at all events, has involved himself in very serious responsibility, but not the British Government, and has laid himself unguardedly open to suspicion of a moral pusilanimity, which obscured his judgment, or what is worse, of collusion with the speculators, to involve H. M. Ministers in an invidious and embarrassing predicament. In the absence of many particulars, it would be unjust to construe his acts either harshly or conclusively, but *primâ facie* it strikes us, that he would have stood in a higher position, if he had communicated to the Commissioner, and also to the merchants, that the latter were bound to comply with the order of the former, but that whether they did or did not, any injury to himself was at the peril of the perpetrator. It will not fail also to create surprise, that he should have placed himself in the Lion's den, instead of keeping the advantage of being able to negotiate free from restraint. These and other considerations will press upon the Members of the House of Commons, should H. M. Ministers adopt the *quasi* guarantee of the Superintendent, and as the former have constituents to face, having but slight sympathies with traffickers, in a contraband article, we believe no Ministry, Whig, Tory, or Radical, could, in the present constitution of the representative body, carry any measure of compensation.

It has been suggested to us, that Captain Elliot has himfelf made the guarantee nugatory, by leaving the value of the Opium "to be determined upon principles and in a manner to be defined by H. M. Government" Any committee appointed to ascertain the value of opium at Lintin on the 27th of March, will have but short work. It may be truly said to have been worth nothing at all; and the British nation is to be asked to give that article a value, which of itself possessed none.

We are of opinion also, that the instructions of the British Government to the Superintendent, never went the length of authorising a pecuniary arrangement with the holders; or else, why not have mooted this point long before the perseverence in attempting to throw opium into *Canton* and on the *Coast*, had led and necessarily led, to the extremities, which have occurred.

In conclusion, we recommend our Opium friends to stick to this Government, and eschew all dreams of a remittance from St. Stephens. Here we have a despotic, irresponsible Government, who can spend what it likes and how it likes, free from the remonstrances and the "noes, have it" of impracticable country-gentlemen and close-fisted manufacturers.

It has been stated, we hear, on the authority of private letters, that two or three of the Clippers, on learning the tenor of the Chinese Commissioner's proclamation of the 18th of March, got under weigh, and made sail for Manilla with 4 to 5,000 chests of Opium on board, with the intention of watching an opportunity of disposing of it, when affairs had resumed a more quiet aspect and the vigilance of the Chinese Government become somewhat lulled. If such be the fact, the case of the proprietors of the opium delivered up, becomes, as far as compensation from the British Government is concerned, if possible, more desperate than ever, to say nothing of Captain Elliott's head, according to his second notice, being put in jeopardy thereby. On the latter point, however, we have no fear, nor can we, *with the information at present before us*, persuade ourselves in spite of *Lin's* threats, that any overt acts of violence would have been committed on any of the Europeans at the Factory during the late proceedings. But undoubtedly there was that degree of restraint and coercion, exercised towards the merchants and the Superintendent which will open the question of apology and redress from the Chinese authorities. We will waive for the present the consideration of the prudence and the propriety of Captain Elliott's going up to Canton at all, and put aside his proclamation of the 27th of March; but as he did go to that city, and was known by the Chinese themselves to have done all in his power to prevent the continuance of the opium trade, it was unquestionably a most barefaced violation of all international law to hold him in any degree personally responsible for the acts, past or present, of third parties. There is too, the important fact, that Captain Elliott, on the 23d of March, proposed to withdraw from *Canton*, and demanded passports for such of the British Residents as might think fit to proceed outside. The refusal to grant passports is, as our intelligent correspondent, The Red Rover, states, a direct insult on the national honour, and imposes a necessity, if we value our good name among the nations, of demanding the most ample satisfaction. We doubt, however, whether that demand can be made by the Governor-General of India. We are inclined to think rather, it must come from England; and then arises the further question, what should be the nature and extent of the satisfaction. Are we to spare Canton on condition of the most humble apology for the insult offered accompanied by a pecuniary *solotium* also? If the latter, then perhaps out of it, the speculators in opium may receive back some part of their alleged losses.

Looking, however, at the sensitive feeling of the British Government, in respect to the tea revenue, we are not very sanguine that this part of the atonement will be made a *sine qua non*, nor do we remommend opium traders to build upon it.—*May*, 16.

ENGLISHMAN.—May. 13

Jhansi.—A letter from Jhansi mentions that orders have been received for hutting the sepoys of the 33d N. I. who are on duty there. Government has, we learn, resolved on governing the country in the name of the Baba Shaib who is to have a pension, hereafter to be determined, but is not to be allowed to interfere in the concerns of the Raj. This of course is not palatable to his pride. The old Baee, the cause of the Jhansi campaign, is also to be pensioned.

Amongst the minor military occurrence, we hear that Brevet Major Barker has gone to Burra Mow to relieve Lieut. Tebbs. The Sirdar Bahadoor of the 33d N. I. had been duly invested with his new dignities.—

CALCUTTA COURIER.—May 14.

Melancholy Accident.—Mr. William Kerr Ewart, of the firm of Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., was flung from his horse this morning, while riding on the course, against the distance post, and died on the spot.

By a letter from Barreilly, we learn that the Fund proposed to be established for buying out Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry, had been agreed to—at least it was believed that the proposition had been approved of by *every* one of the ten Regiments, although our Correspondent writes it is not known positively that such was the case. The measure, however, is so beneficial to that branch of the Army, that we should suppose it *must* be carried.

Our contemporary of the *Englishman* is of opinio that there has been an infringement of the rights of civilized nations, in the measures pursued by the Chinese Commissioner towards Capt, Elliot. He says "Had Capt. Elliot even been mixed up with the smuggling transactions of the Merchants, the only course for the Chinese, according to the practice of civilized nations, would have been to have sent him out of the country, with the proofs of his guilt, and a request that he might be adequately punished by his employers. The *Englishman* further thinks, that the Chinese, in refusing to acknowledge these rights, should be treated "as barbarians." Their Government, he says, must be disavowed, in the same manner as we declined to acknowledge that of Napoleon. because subversive of the rights of independent nations;" and, according to our contemporary, there yet remains to us the means of shaking the stability of the Tartar Dynasty, even to its fall

Upon each of these points we take a different view. Capt. Elliot, as the head of the British Factory, is undoubtedly the person responsible to the Chinese authorities for the maintenance of the Chinese Laws in their integrity, by all of his own nation resorting to the country, whether for purposes of commerce or pleasure---whether with political or trading views. As it is to be presumed that no vessel could touch at a Chinese port without considering itself under the protection of the Superintendant of the British Factory, just in the same way that Americans would claim it from their Counsel, we do not see how Capt. Elliot can possibly be separated from the question, merely on account of his not being "mixed up with the nefarious trade that has led to the present most serious disturbance. If no previous warning had been given---interdict upon interdict had not been issued against the introduction of Opium---if, in a word we had been taken unawares---then would there be just ground of complaint; but, for a series of years, the Chinese Government has openly avoided its determination to resist the introduction of the drug, and any one might have foreseen the natural result of our pertinacity, after the candid and repeated cautions that have been received. The laws of a land, *which we visit by permission*, prohibit an special traffic as injurious to the morals and the health of its subjects. They are made manifest in reiterated proclamations---and the Government perceiving no effort on our part, to arrest what is in itself, illicit, is therefore compelled to a course which it evidently pursues with reluctance, from the length of time that it has forborne, to do what, if so inclined, it might as easily *have* done at first as now---and that too with just as good a tittle. Suppose for instance that a nation, with whose Government we were linked in amicable relations, endeavoured to cram down our throats, against the power of the law, an article that was felt to be inimical, in the highest degree, to the welfare of our own country---affecting at once, the morals, the health, and the *character* of the people at large. Would it be tolerated that such *an insult*--- because putting the law at defiance---should go unpunished, or that the article should remain unseized, or be simply returned, to work anew its baneful influence in future contraband attempts? The inevitable consequence would be an appeal to the rulers of that nation; and a declaration of war, promptly supported by measures of aggression. If the appeal were permitted to lie unheeded. But the Chinese are differently situated. Their want of nautical skill---the clumsy construtions of their war vessels---their complete inaptitude to carry hostilities to distant places---make it impossible for them to wage war with any nation of Europe, unless they choose the adventurous task of invading the British in their Indian settlements--- an act for which they must know themselves wholly unprepared, from the long course of disuse that, during a peaceful possession, the military of the empire has fallen into. They are not so rude, or ignorant, as to believe they could become the aggressors with the least hope of success; and hence nothing is left to them, but to arrest the injury at their own door, instead of seeking to avenge it by hostile expeditons without *Is* Captain Elliot the accredited Agent of the *British* Government or only that of the *Company* which fosters the trade, and finds a point in growing and selling the obnoxious drug to those, who, they are well assured, will turn it to the Chinese markets, *in spite of the rigorous introduction that has been promulgated?* Can the Chinese Government do otherwise than consider that the Company are *immediately* "mixed up" with this trade?---or that their officers, if not actual dealers, have the strongest motive to encourage it seeing what an advantage the growth and sale of Opium yields to their employers? It is to be presumed that this is the light in which the Chinese Commissioners has regarded the Opium transactions; and finding no other mode was left to overthrow a pernicious intercourse, has assumed to himself the power of effectually checking it, by proceeding to the very root of the poison for the purpose of eradication. He finds upwards of 20,000 chests of deleterious substance imported into his native land, against the edicts of authority, and ready to work all the mischief he is expressly deputed to prevent. He finds that, nothing short of force can effect his object, which is, first to secure and then destroy, the hurtful article—he perceives that lenient steps but serve to increase the evil, and proceeds, as we should, to summary measures for the thorough subversion of a system at variance with the orders of his Government, and directly opposed to the general welfare of his countrymen. The trade must be *crushed*: and *his* duty enforces his adoption of the readiest means. In making these remarks, we do not conceive that we are advocating what militates against the rights of nations. *China has her rights as Great Britain; and the best proof we can give of a resolution to preserve our own, is seen in the respect we pay to them of other countries.* That it would have been more dignified.—more consistent with the usages of civilized states—to have followed the step suggested in the *Englishman*, no one will be diposed to deny; but allowance must be made for the peculiar position in which China stands, and it should never be forgotten that *we* are the faulty party in the transaction. If, in the person of Captain Elliot, majesty has been insulted in its representative, the matter is not likely to drop; but even then, we cannot but think that advantage will be taken of a circumstance, used only as the cloak to our real motives of action. *The abstract principle of right* will be *overlooked* The injury, the insult to the Chinese, will be put into shade; and nothing will be talked of but the offended dignity of the British Empire, as an excuse for bullying them, who we know are unequal to contend with its resources. The whole question resolves itself into this. Have we a title to make war with a nation that refuses to receive at our hands a deadly poison, the traffic in which, we are already aware, is in positive contravention of its laws? Has that nation a title, or not, to resist the endeavour by every means at its disposal? The threat of proceeding to extremities, in case of non delivery, we deem to be a mere threat: though probably enough, there would have been no liberation, till the point at issue was setled to the satisfaction of the party finding itself superior for the time being. There is nothing analogous in the positions of agents in other countries, to that of the various agents in China; and the working of the Chinese Governmen cannot be tried by the test of European ones, where the international treaties are so dissimilar in their nature, as to allow of little or no resemblance in any one point that could bring them forward as precedents of a general custom; particularly when applied to a nation whose habits are so entirely foreign to them all and with whom we have been content to deal on its own terms

How have the Chinese refused to acknowledge the rights of nations? Where is the instance, in the matter before us, that these rights have been violated by the Chinese more than by ourselves? and with this unhappy addition, that it is *we* and not *they* who have set the example? What was *our* right to force upon a nation, that which is opposed to its laws? Is it not as "barbarous" in *us* to do this, as in *them* to resist it? Would we have allowed the like attempt, without resistance? and failing in other means, should we have hesitated to detain the only party we could make responsible, without reference (as in Captain Elliot's case) to his very dubious political functions as the received Agent of the British Sovereign? Is there, in truth, no difference between our relative situations with China, where we have been trading so long in expressed acknowledgement of the reigning authority, and our situation with France under Napoleon, whose authority we *affected*, officially, to disavow? In China we found a monarch on the throne, whose title we never questioned. We entered into stipulations with him, as the head of the Empire; and upon that understanding, have continued to reside in his country, and to trade with his nation for too long a period for us now to assert, that we no longer acknowledge him. Napoleon was an Usurper in one sense, whom the crowned heads of. Europe were at liberty to receive into or to reject from the regal lists, as seemed best suited to their political views and wishes. Whether a man, borne to the throne on the good will of a whole people, can be termed an Usurper, is not now the question. We have at least the power to *say* we did not consider him in any other light, till the congress of Chatillon; and were thence free to act against him accordingly. But even here, it is a farce. The peace of *Amiens* sealed *his* power, as far as we were concerned, by our declaration that he *was* "*the head of the French nation*;" with whom, call him whatever we pleased, we still made a treaty, as binding, while it lasted, as if contracted with the *sovereignest* Bourbon of them all! It would be monstrous to exclaim at this juncture, "you whom we have known and dealt with as the monarch of China, cease to be such in our estimation because in thrusting what is obnoxious upon you, you choose to oppose yourself to our designs! and yet this is the whole gravamen of the charge that we could bring! a fact that is too apparent to admit of negation.

Respecting our means to shake the Chinese Throne, our contemporary has not very clearly shewn *by whom* it is to be done. If by the British Government, there is no doubt, but that it possesses the power to inflict retaliation at an awful rate—but if by the Company, we maintain that 5,000 men could not be gathered together for the purpose, with safety to their proper dominions in Asia. Suppose that he alludes to the first. Time must still elapse; and in the interim irreparable mischief will be done to all who are engaged in the China Trade. expence too would not be trifling—for to send a weak expedition would only lead to certain defeat of all our objects; and to conquer China—that is, to reduce it to submission—would take such a fleet, and such an army, as could not be maintained without the heaviest expenditure. Now for the attainment of an important object, this would, perhaps, not be begrudged; but we rather think that it must first be proved that the object is adequate—that the Opium Trade of a few Merchants is a sufficient justification of war with a Government unwilling to receive it, and standing upon its laws for the declension—and this, we suspect, it *will be difficult* to persuade the English nation to believe. For its honor we are quite sure that it *ought* to be.

Whether the Home Authorities will make good the loss which the merchants sustain, is yet to be seen. Our impression is, that they will---especially if they admit the right of Captain Elliot to have a voice upon the subject, as the Agent in their behaf. *If* an Agent, he *has* that voice, and good faith requires it shall be listened to with deference; if *not*, then the whole question is thrown upon the Company's monopoly, and risk that the merchants themselves have been willing to encounter. But our Cabinets have never been illiberal in these respects. They who gave an indemnification of twenty-nine millions to the Planters of the West Indies, will not refuse two and half, upon the pledge of their own Officer, who has obtained the cession of valuable property, on the express condition of public remuneration being made for what, *under the circumstances*' must be regarded as a patriotic sacrifice by the merchants and dealers of the East.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—May 17.

Dr. Hunter.---We regret to announce the decease of Dr C. S. W. F. Hunter, of H. M. 4th or King's Own Regiment, doing duty with the Wing of the 13th Dragoons at Bellary. This valuable Young Officer after but few days sickness fell a victim to the fever lately prevalent at that station.

Bellary.---We are happy in being enabled to state that the Cholera seems to have passed away compleiely from the scene of its late fatal ravages, as our Bellary Correspondent on the 11th instant, wrote that no fresh cases had for several days occurred, and that some fine showers had greatly cooled the Atmosphere, which for weeks past has been so oppressively hot. H. M.'s 39th Foot have returned to their Barracks in a more healthy state, but a good deal of fever still prevails. The Dragoons continued in Camp near the small rock in the vicinity of a Mango Tope, where they were placed for the sake of water, the quality of which however proved so bad that several men were taken ill immediately after drinking it, and a Serjeant of Dragoons died without other apparent cause. The water has been since tested by a Medical Officer and Veterinary Surgeon, both of whom have reported it unfit beverage for man or beast, and the Dragoons now water from an excellent well close to their lines, but which had escaped notice previously.

MADRAS HERALD.—May 18.

Arrivals.---May 15, Barque *Diana*, Captain E. Lane from Mauritius 21st April,

Do. 16, Ship *Pearl*, Capt. John Bruton, from Bristol, 23d January.

Do. 17, Ship *Claudine*, Capt. W. H. Brewer, from London, Portsmouth, 22d January.

Passengers.---Mrs Blenkin and Child, Miss Moorhead, Ensign John Frend, H. M. 55th Regt.; Messrs. Blenkin, Moorhead, Evans, Ashley, and Fernandez, M. D Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. Grant, Luard, Prendergast, Remington, Anderson, Wyndham, Mainwaring, Dickson and Gibbon Cadets; Mr. Groves; Mrs. Eckelis and De Voe.---*Steerage Passengers*---2 Ayahs, servants to Mrs. Blenkin, B. Manuel, servant to Mr. Remingt n.

Departures ---May 12, Barque *Adele Margeard*, Capt. E. Marqueard, to Chittagong.

Do. 15, Barque *Diana* Captain E. Lane, to Calcutta.

The Marquis de St. Simon.---The Governor of Pondicherry arrived at the Presidency on Thursday, and was welcomed by a Salute of 17 guns from the Fort Battery.

CEYLON HERALD.---May 10.

We understand that by the demise of the late King the appointment of Mr. Carr, as Queen's Advocate, became void, so that on the arrival of Mr. Oliphant that gentleman was thrown out of office altogether, but another Royal Warrant having reached the Governor to re-appoint Mr. Carr, Letters Patent were issued accordingly, and he took his oath as Queen's Advocate on Wednesday last,---Letters Patent have been also issued in pursuance of the Royal Warrant received sometime ago appointing Mr. John Staples, Deputy Queen's Advocate, and he was sworn in as such on the same day.

We believe however, Mr. Carr will soon reascend the Bench, and that the reason for his not doing so until the departure of Mr. Jeremie is, that the latter in such case would be entitled to draw only half of his salary.

Much as we should regret the loss of Mr. Jeremie, yet we should rejoice to see justice done to Mr. Carr by placing him permanently in the judgment seat where his conduct has already given such general satisfaction; and the complete mastery he had of the cases before him made all extremely anxious to see him confirmed.---Sincerely do we trust therefore that merit will not be disregarded nor claims overlooked in Mr. Carr.

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SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.—APRIL 25.

AFFAIRS OF QUEDAH.—By the accounts which have reached this during the week from Penang, it seems certain that the Quedah struggle has terminated for the present in leaving the Siamese again masters of that territory, without any immediate prospect of another attempt being made by the Malays to recover what they unsuccessfully endeavoured to retain. There seems no reason to conclude, however, that at some future and not very distant period, another effort will not be made to drive the Siamese from Quedah. We know indeed that it is by some contended that the recent attempt was little better than a mere predatory expedition, in which those engaged were rather attracted by the hope of plunder, than animated with the patriotic feelings that inspired Tuanku Kodin in a similar contest some years ago. This may be true—and we dare say the patriotism of the Malays generally is not a stronger feeling then their love of plunder—but it is so far from discountenacing the supposition of another attempt to expel the Siamese from Quedah at some subsequent period, that it rather induces an opposite conclusion, and seems to favour an opinion we lately expressed, that if Quedah was to be continued a province of Siam, it would prove from time to time a rallying point for all the desparadoes of the Coast of the Peninsula and the Eastern Coast of Sumatra, and thus tend to keep alive that taste for predatory pursuits, which particularly characterises the Malays, and which we had of late been taking so much pains to to extinguish." Because the Siamese are again in quiet possession of Quedah, it is therefore, in our opinion not the less incumbent on government to endeavour to effect some arrangement with the Court of Siam for the restoration of Quedah to the Malays—if not to atone for our past breach of faith towards them, at least in order to prevent a recurrence of those commotions and disorders which cannot fail to operate as a check to the progress of civilization among the Malays, nor to be unattended with injury to trade. Perhaps the present would not be the best moment to endeavour to set on foot any negociation of the kind referred to, when with the failure of Dr. Richardson's mission from Maulmain to Bankok before our eyes, we have such a specimen of the poor estimation in which our power is held at the Court of Siam, from our seeming submission to the insolence of the Burmese. But the Siamese will no doubt return to views and opinions more befitting an ally for whom we have done so much, when the Burmans have been taught a more submissive tone, when Rangoon has become a British port, and Pegu perhaps a British province. We may then expect the Court of Siam to exhibit a more compliant disposition with any wishes our government may form for the restoration of Quedah to the Malays.

While on Quedah affairs, this is perhaps a proper place to notice an account we find in a late *Penang Gazette*, of an attack alleged to have been made, in sight of H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, on a fleet of 8 boats containing about a thousand helpless women and children on their passage over from Quedah to Penang, by a brig that had been fitted out at that port to act against the Malays, and in which the largest prahu with two hundred of these people on board is said to have been sunk, and the others pursued on shore and every effort used to massacre them all. When an occurrence of this kind is reported to have taken place in sight of a British Man-of-War, without question or interuption, one is apt to derive consolation from the reflection that the tale must be fabulous—and accordingly we find on enquiry that the only foundation for the rumour exists in the fact of the brig in question, which had been purchased at Penang by the Rajah of Ligore and transformed into a Siamese Man-of-War, having stopped a number of boats filled with women and children on their way over from Quedah to Penang, and compelled them to return. A single gun only was fired to enforce this mandate which they seemed disposed to disobey, when the prahus pulled in to the Quedah shore towards which they were pursued by the boats of the brig,—and they were all alowed to reach the land in safety. To compel them to do this was it appears the object in view—as the Siamese are desirous to prevent the extensive emigration of Malays lately going on from Quedah to continue, and have taken these means to keep them where they are. This is the account, we have it from good authority, given by Captain Warren himself of the transaction—and although it is not to be contended that the Siamese are justified in thus preventing the Malay women and children whom they found in Quedah from leaving it at their pleasure, yet, that is something very different from the inhuman atrocity of sinking and massacring several hundred helpless and innocent beings for *no purpose* under heaven, and who on the occasion in question could have given no manner of provocation.

* Vide *Free Press* 3rd January.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 28th MAY 1839.

The Mail despatched by the *Constance* for Aden on Saturday amounted to 2,127 Covers,—We would remind our Readers that the next will be despatched on the 3d *proximo*, *via* the Persian Gulph.

We notice, with much regret, the death at Calcutta of Mr. W. K. Ewart formerly of this Place, occasioned by a fall from his Horse.

The weather since Saturday, contrary to all expectation, has again taken up, and for the present indicates a continuance of fair. The glass has in consequence risen to 85. We observe that the mean Maximum temperature of the Mercury for the month of April at Calcutta was 88, the Minimum 87-9, which we should imagine, from common observation, not to differ very materially from the results of the past month here.

The following particulars extracted from a letter dated Glasgow 14th March will be read with interest at the present moment, when the Vessel refered to may be hourly expected to arrive.

"The Kilkenny Steamer sailed from this about a "month ago in ballast for Bombay. Mr. R Napier made "her engines. They are about 280 horse power and "her boilers were put in by Mr. Laird at Liverpool. "She originally belonged to the Waterford Company, "was built there, and used to trade between London "and that place. Her tonnage is about 700 tons."

It will be seen from our Delhi Extracts that the Political agent at Loodeanah has given public notice that after the 1st of June, 5 boats of 300 maunds each, are to ply regularly twice a month between Ferozepore and Bukkur, for the conveyance of goods and Passengers. This is a good commencement in the way of establishing our supremacy on the Indus, the great trophy that the present war will secure to us, though every thing else should fail, and we shall be glad to see that the authorities at Bukkur follow the example set them at Loodianah by continuing the line of Passage Boats to the mouth of the Indus.

The Delhi and Agra Papers, received since our last publication, furnish a great deal of very interesting information with regard to the progress of the Army. It appears that on the 5th ultimo Sir John Keane arrived in Camp at Quetta and assumed-in person the command in chief of the Army. General Orders were issued of that date, that Sir Willoughby Cotton should resume the command of the 1st Division, and General Nott that of the 2d,, that Col. Dennie should deliver over the Command of the troops at Shikarpore and proceed to join his Regiment, that Brigadier Gordon Commanding in Upper Scinde should send on to the advance, as occasion may offer, the thre Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry now at Shikarpore, in charge of provisions and treasure, that Depots for Ordinance and Commissariat stores, should be formed at Dadur and Quetta and at each of those Posts a regiment of Native Infantry be quartered with a Ressalah of Local Horse, that General Nott should continue for the present with the Head quarters of the 2d Brigade at Quetta and exercise General superintendance and military controul within the Provence of Shawl, and that the 43d Regt. of N. I. and one Regiment of Infantry and a Ressalah of Local Horse of Schah Soojah's Force should also remain at Quetta. Captain Bean of the Schahs' army has been appointed Commissioner in the Shawl District with authority to raise a local corps of Kakurs for the protection of the Pass, and with a view to some attempts to tame the wild people of the country, and in this service Mr. Loveday of the 37th N. I. acts as his assistant. The whole line of march from the Indus to Quettawill remain in our possession, protected by the troops posted at the different stations, whose duty it will be to keep the communication open, and to repress as far as practicable the thievish habits of the people. The Khan of Kelat's conduct in withholding supplies, after the promises he made, is mainly the cause of all the sufferings of the Army, on the march from Dadur to Quetta, and so incensed the Commander in Chief that it is said he refused to see him, and there is even some talk of an intention to depose him.

It appears that the Schah, Mr. Macnaghten, Sir John Keane and Head Quarters with the whole of the Cavalry, Artillery and first Brigade of Infantry marched from Quetta for Candahar on the 6th ultimo, the park and 4th Brigade followed on the 9th; the distance between the two places is described to be 11 short marches of from 10 to 11 miles, and the country far superior to any yet passed through, and the people somewhat better disposed. The force reached the Pesheen Valley on the 13th where another difficult Pass behoved to be surmounted, the road over which, when finished, is described to be very steep and only practicable for one camel at a time, so that it was uncertain how long the army might take to cross it but if it was managed in one day, the calculation was, the Force would reach Candahar on the 19th. There was no prospect of any Enemy appearing; they had had however some slight skirmishes with the Kakurs, who appear to be only Beloochees under a different name, in one of which 20 of these people were killed and 21 more subsequently put *hors de combat*. Notwithstanding this the people of the valley had brought in considerable supplies of Camels, Bullocks, Sheep, wheat, otta ond other things, which they sold to good purpose. It was believed that the Army would halt sometime at Candahar, to repair losses, and that the Schahs Force would not proceed farther, having become reduced from 6,000 to somewhat under 1,500, of course it is meant by the detachments left behind to garrison the different places—There is nothing said to indicate that the People of the Country care any thing at all about Schah Soojah or have ever made the slightest demonstration in his favor, though now a good way advanced into his territory, and the only case given us, would suggest that the feeling is rather against him, being that of a Proprietor, through whose property the Army passed on the 11th, and who is described as adhering to the fortunes of Dost Mohammed, in consequence of which the Schah had confiscated his Property, and left a portion of his Force behind to be cantoned there, for its protection—It would be fallacious however to draw any conclusions from this apparent want of sympathy in his cause, popular demonstrations in the sense understood by us being unknown in the East, and for the best of all reasons that these Native Governments are, one and all, pure despotisms, of the worst and most pernicious kind, whose only aim is to wring out of the people to the utmost farthing, allowing them just enough to keep soul and body together, and hence the apathy and indifference of the People on a question like that now raised—They know that whether Schah Soojah or Dost Mohammed reigns over them, the same system will be pursued so far as they are concerned, and having nothing to gain, and nothing to lose by the change, they quietly look on, profoundly indifferent as to the result.

There is nothing in these Papers to confirm the Report of an action having taken place before Canhahar, as stated lately, upon what was considered rather good authority, and indeed by comparing dates, it would seem to be hardly possible that such an event, had it taken place, could have been known so soon—But we observe that they have a Report in the Army of a Battle having been fought at the Khyber Pass, which is an event likely enough to prove true, considering how the Armies were situate by last accounts and the animosity that is known to exist between them.

Since writing the foregoing we have been favoured with the perusal of a letter dated so late as the 22d. ultimo, from the Camp Sybutzue, a Place not laid down on Tassins Map, but which is described as being 9 marches from Candahar. Sir John Keane, with the advance was still four marches from that Place on the 21st, from whence we may infer that greater difficulty and delay had been experienced in crosing the Pesheen Pass than was anticipated when the letters, from which the Delhi and Agra Papers derived their information, were penned. The report in Camp was that the Chiefs of Candahar had moved out of the Town, and were putting a bold face upon it, doubtless in the hope of making better terms. The writer speaks with the greatest confidence of the impending fall both of that place and of Cabool, and intimates that the entry of the Army into Kandahar would be the signal for Runjeet Sing's Force taking the field, and that between the two, Dost Mohammed had not a chance left. The men are described as being upon the whole very healthy, and the Bombay Horses in fair order, considering that they only got 5 lbs. of gram per day. The Artillery were worst of, as their grain was out. The Khan of Kelat had at length, after a great deal of very equivocal proceedings, openly declared against us, and it had been determined to send a Force to crush him. The chief of the Kakurs, Hadjee Khan, was then in our camp, but whether as prisoner or in what other capacity is not said.

The letter before us furnishes some interesting particulars, not noticed in the Delhi Paper, relative to the march of the Army from Dadur. The Bolan Pass is described as impregnable by any Force, if but defended by a single Regiment of Europeans and a few pieces of Artillery. They effected their Passage through it, at the expence of a great many Camels, which perished from want of forage, there being absolutely nothing to be had in it of any kind to eat, not even a twig to light a fire. They had scarcely emerged from the Pass when the Kakurs attacked the Baggage and Camp Followers, which had been sent on in advance under a strong guard. The Queen's killed several of them, bnt when the main body came up with the Marauders in the afternoon, and found them in the act of driving off some of our Camels, a regular fight took place; they commenced a heavy fire from matchlocks which killed six of the Dragoon and Light Cavalry Horses and wounded 2 Dragoons and some Camp followers, but they were very soon put to flight. In the affair they proved themselves either bad marksmen or provided with bad ammunition, else they ought to have killed a great many of our people. Affghanstan is described as a pretty country, but very poor. On some of the mountains snow was still to be seen, but it was fast disappearing; supplies of every kind were very dear and scarce, save and except sheep which were to be had in great numbers and of excellent quality. The army was still very much annoyed by the Kakurs who make a point of robbing whenever they can, and of cutting off all loiterers. Some lives had been lost in this way, and many had been *looted* of nearly every thing they had. These people are far too independent to be under the influence or under any fear of their Khan, who professes to be friendly. Major Carruthers of the Queens had been very unwell. No news from Bombay later than 12th March.

We have moreover been favoured with the following letter dated Bukkur 7th May, which although it does not carry us quite so far as the preceding, yet contains much interesting matter. It would appear that even there, they were not quite correctly informed of the movements of the advance of the Army,

"The latest news from the Army is as follows. On the 11th of last month the Bengal Army was five marches from Kandahar in a fine climate, and altogether getting on as well as could be expected. Provisions were rather scarce, the men being on two thirds and the followers on half allowance. Seventy Horses had been shot, being too much done up I imagine to proceed. A letter from an Officer of the Bombay force dated 19th says, that Force was then on the other side of the Bolan Pass at a Place called Seriab. They expected that an action had taken place before the walls of Candahar on that day, as Sir John was moving against it as an Enemy.

They were attacked just as they were emerging from the Pass, and had a few men, principally followers, wounded---The climate was delightful and the deaths among the Camels awful---Shah Soojah's contingent had about 25 days provisions and a man had arrived at Shikarpore who says he left the Schah within five Marches of Candahar, so that by this the whole Force must have reached that city.

I saw a letter dated March 31st from Sir A. Burnes, who was then at Khelat and had concluded a treaty with the Chief, who for the sum of a Lac and a half yearly had agreed to keep open the passes and supply us with Grain Camels &c. during the war---Letters have however lately been intercepted, which prove that he has all along acted in the most treacherous manner, and has been at the bottom of all the plundering and slaying that have taken place, since the Army left Larkana ---One of the Bengal Divisions has been left on on the summit of the Pass in consequence, and it is very generally supposed, the army or a portion of it will proceed to destroy Kelat, the first favourable opportunity that occurs.

The Districts between the River and the Mountains are perfectly overun with marauding Belooches who plunder and murder every one they can get hold of. Scores of Camels, have been taken away, a few of our People killed, and many of them, principally followers wounded. We have information of a gang, who have a small mud Fort about 40 miles on the other side of Shikarpore, and a Party, consisting of about 200 of the 5th, a troop, of Light Dragoons, some of the Schahs' troops with a 6 Pounder, under the command of Capt. Smee, has been sent out against them.

In addition to the full details already given, we have just been informed that letters are in Town announcing the important intelligence that Sir John Keane had taken possession of Kandahar, without any fighting, that Sir Alex. Burnes had proceeded on a Mission to Herat, and that Genl. Nott had marched against Kelat,—events that might reasonably be expected to result from the state of matters that we have described.

We have laid before our Readers, as fully as our space well allow, the opinions of our Calcutta cotemporaries upon the Opium question, now the all-engrossing subject of discussion, there as well as here. We shall continue our endeavours to procure and make public the fullest information on this subject, until we see it taken up by some one competent to the task, and possessed of that minute knowledge of the trade that will enable him to treat the subject in all its bearings, more fully and

clearly than can possibly be done in the pages of a newspaper. We believe that a work of the character described is in hand and will speedily be forthcoming, which we consider to be an important desideratum at the present moment.

With reference to the statement of our cotemporary the *Times* that a Hindoo widow, condemned to death at Surat for the murder of her illegitimate child, had had her sentence commuted to 3 years confinement in a dark room, which the Editor interprets to mean solitary confinement, a correspondent refers us to the Bombay Code of Regulations of 1827, and particularly to Regula- XIV. Section VII, Clauses 1 and 2, where it will be found that the Judges of the Sudder Courts have no power to condemn any woman to imprisonment for 3 years in a dark room, and he states it as the practice of these Courts that solitary confinement is never carried beyond 2 years, and that so far from any extreme severity, the prisoners so sentenced, beyond the precaution necessary to keep them perfectly separate, have all inner rooms to sleep in, and outer, open to the sky, for air and exercise.

The Robbers, who, sometime ago, made an attempt upon the Malwan Treasury have been brought to trial; five are condemned to be hanged, 85 to be transported for life, and some others to minor punishments. Eight yet remain to be tried, who were so badly wounded, as to be unfit to be brought up for the present.

Our Cotemporary and Namesake at Calcutta finds fault with some of our remarks about the comprehensive scheme—We have not access, for the moment, to the Report of the London meeting, and therefore cannot reply satisfactorily to the challange he throws out, but we promise him to look farther into the matter by and bye. Meantime we should wish to disabuse our cotemporary of a notion he seems to entertain, that from what we said, merely in the way of a caution, we are hostile to the comprehensive scheme. Nothing could be a greater mistake. We have repeatedly said that the Indian community ought to hail with pleasure and to support every scheme, that aims at uniting them more closely with England and is calculated to bring the parts of this great empire and adjoining dependancies nearer to each other, and this altogether independent of the question, how far Bombay would be benefited or otherwise by the scheme contemplated. We repeat that we are any thing but hostile to the comprehensive plan, advocated by the communities of Calcutta and Madras, and that we should be glad to see the Bombay People take a little more interest in the matter than they at present do, for if the scheme is carried, according to the understanding at Calcutta, and government supports it, it will then seriously concern them in what manner they are to receive and forward their mails. A Branch steamer from Socotra we doubt would not answer, from the difficulty, in such long distances, of timing vessels to meet at any given day or hour, and many other minor difficulties in the way of satisfying Passengers that we see might arise, and which alone could be obviated by running Boats direct to Suez and back. But we shall not pursue the subject farther at present,

Beyond assuring our contemporary that if his premises will stand the test, we shall not dispute his conclusions, but when we see 240 miles stated as the daily run, and refer to the progress made by the Atlantic Steamers, we cannot help thinking that there must be some great mistake.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The Horse Guards (Blues) have long been in a state of shameful disorganization as regards the officers; and if we mistake not, the same disgraceful scene will have to be gone through that characterised the proceedings, some years back, of the memorable Tenth. The affair of Hanmer and Forrester is still the prominent subject of discussion in military circles.--Satirist.

By the death of the lady of Sir W. Rae, Bart., formerly Lord Advocate, a pension of £ 660, granted to her by the Duke of Wellington out of the Civil List, falls in,--News.

It is altogether impossible to convince Paddy Dunn that Miss Coutts is not desperately in love with him, or that her persecutions, as he is pleased to call them, arise from any other feeling than jealousy lest some other lady should run off with him. He declares she only waits his pleasure to become Mistress Dunn, nor entertains any serious thoughts of an union with the brother of the Dutchess, of Somerse. If ever a man laboured under what is termed monomania, that man is Dunn. He, on this particular subject, is, we are convinced, as mad as a March hare,--Satirist.

The Prince de Butera, the new Neapolitan envoy in the room of the late lamented Count Ludolf, is expected to arrive in town early in the ensuing month. His highness is by birth a Hanoverian, and married to a Russian lady of rank, while he was on a mission to the court of St. Petersburg. He is a dip omatist of much experience, and has lately been on leave of absence at Palermo, whence he returned to *chaperone* the hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, on the occasion of his visit to Naples.---*Herald.*

Doctor Loewe, the celebrated Prussian Orientalist and Librarian to the Duke of Sussex, is thus noticed by a recent from Trieste:---"Doctor Loewe is at present at Smyrna. After remaining several years in Syria and Egypt, he went to Constantinople, where he composed a grammar and dictionary of the Circassian dialect---the first which has ever been attempted. This Savant, who understands and writes with fluency twenty-four languages, made Turkish his study during his stay in the Ottoman capital. He was in Syria during the late insurrection, and underwent the most cruel treatment. At Japhet his house was plundered by the mountaineers, all his property and means of subsistence were taken from him, and fifteen manuscripts written in Nubia, Egypt, and Syria, with numerous drawings made in those countries, were destroyed. During his residence in Nubia, he wrote a grammar of the Nubian language. His intention is to go by Athens to Naples, to inspect the Egyptian Museum in that city; and thence proceed to Rome to continue his researches in the Vatican."---*Galignani's Messenger, March* 9.

The most remarkable feature in the revival of Racine's *Esther*, at the Théâtre Francais, is, that a religious recollection greatly contributed to it. Mademoiselle Rachel, who is a Jewess, has deservedly become, since her dramatic success, the pride of her brethren of the same persuasion. The richest Israelites, who a year ago would not have given her wherewith to buy a loaf of bread, invite her now to their most luxurious banquets. They glory in her talent as if they had fostered it, and exult at having in their ranks so great an actress. When she performs, the best boxes are hired by the leading Jews in Paris, such as the Rothschilds, Foulds, Cremings, Koreffs, and Rouillys. They rendezvous at the Théâtre Francais, and now more enthusiastically applaud Corneille and Racine than the *notabilités* of the synagogue. It is in compliance with their wishes that the managers have revived a piece written in their honour, and in which the triumph of a Jewish queen is enacted by a Jewish actress. To gratify them, this revival has taken place on the 28th of February; because it is the day which the Jewish calendar has denoted in the month of Schebat, which answers to our February, to the feast of Purim, instituted for celebrating the deliverance of the Jews from the proscription of Haman. Moreover, Thursday was represented to be two other anniversaries—that of Mademoiselle Rachel's birth, and the 150th since the first performance of *Esther*. It turns out that Mademoiselle Rachel was born on the 24th March 1820, at Munf, canton of Arau, in Switzerland; the *Esther* was first performed in January 1689; and chronologists object, that the day on which the real Esther delivered her countrymen does not always correspond to the 28th of February, though it happens to do so this year.—*Morning Post.*

A curious specimen of mechanical ingenuity, called the Aellopodes, is at present exhibited at the George Hall, Aldermanbury. It is a carriage for travelling without horse or steam, propelled solely by the traveller's own weight; and it is the invention of Mr. Nevis, a native of Cambridge. Its structure is light and elegant; and any persons may, on common roads, propel themselves at the rate of between twenty and thirty miles an hour, and on railroads it might be worked with incredible velocity. The chief object of its inventor is, that it might be employed to take up the cross-mails.—*Courier.*

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND GREENOCK RAILWAY.—Nothwithstanding the frost and snow, now succeeded as they are by heavy rain, all which necessarily embarrass the contractors, we are happy to find that the works have continued to be carried on with great spirit and determination. The force now employed amounts to 1,562 men; two engines are at work, a third is preparing, and about 30,000 yards of rock have been excavated at Bishopton since the general meeting in December. The Finlayson contract is now thickly studded with hands, which are daily increasing, and the Walkinshaw works are commenced. The scene at Bishopton is worth a visit. Our readers are aware that the operations there are principally carried on through winstone rock; and Mr. Mackenzie, the contractor, is neglecting no point where power can be effectually applied. The consumption of gunpowder is very great; and, from the constant sounding of the bugles to warn the passers-by of the discharge of a mine, the clanging of the iron borers, and the heavy and incessant explosions occurring on all sides, a traveller would be induced to believe himself in the neighbourhood of an engagement. Many beautiful specimens of marine shells have been discovered at various depths, and in places where it is almost incredible to conceive that the ocean has ever spread its mighty bosom. These are generally as perfect as if picked up on the beach, but become very brittle on exposure to the sun. We look with confidence for a discovery of some interesting fossil remains when the cuttings become more extensive. Spring is rapidly approaching; and we understand the number of labourers will then be nearly doubled. This is the best earnest the directors can give of their works being completed at the period assigned.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

LORD JOHN RUSSEL.

Lord John Russell has on two occasions this week been conspicuous as the "utensil" of the Bishops and the Tories. He is carrying through Parliament a measure for placing cathedral revenues, amounting to £ 134,000 per annum, in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to be employed by them in augmenting livings, worth less than £ 300 per annum, to that sum. It was edifying to observe the deferance paid by Lord John to the will of "the Heads of the Church," and the readiness with which he stepped forth to do their bidding. Men say that his zeal in pushing forward the bill may have been stimulated by the desire of removing a difficulty in the path of his brother, Lord Wriothesley Russell, to the Deanery of Exeter. A clause has been introduced to meet the point alluded to. But be that as it may, Lord John exhibited perfect docility in performing the behests of the Right Reverend Fathers; and though assailed by Sir R. Inglis, he was protected by Sir R. Peel. It rarely indeed happens that the Tory leader and Lord John differ. A more contemptible display of slavishness to the Church and the Conservatives occurred during the debate on a resolution, moved by Mr. T. Duncombe, against the regulation of closing theatres in Westminnster, and nowhere else, on Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent. Lord John Russell pronounced it unbecoming to jest on a subject connected with the support of *religion*!—devoutly declaring, that he had consulted the Bishop of London on the subject; and Dr. Blomfield and another holy man having expressed an opinion that in Westminister acting would be sacrilegious on Wednesdays and Fridays, though all right on other days, he thought it his duty to oppose Mr. Duncombe's motion. Shouts of derision assailed the Home Secretary while making this avowal; and he did not improve his position by reminding the House that *the Lords* might pass a counter-resolution. Great laud was bestowed on Lord John Russell by Sir J. Graham and Lord Teignmouth; and he was honoured with Sir G. Clerk's services as a teller. But the majority of Liberals, with little suppressed contempt for their leader, divided with Mr. Duncombe, and carried his resolution. In the minority only eleven unplaced Members, professing to be Liberals, supported the Minister.—Spectator.---*March*, 2.

DEFEAT OF CANT.—Mr. T. Duncombe's motion, that during Lent no greater restrictions should be placed upon theatrical entertainments, within the city of Westminister than are placed upon the like amusements at the same period in every other part of the metropolis, has been carried by a majority of twenty against ministers, notwithstanding an eruption of cant and hypocrisy the like of which has surely not occurred within the memory of man. Mr. T. Duncombe, in a very pleasant speech, observed upon the partiality of the restrictions on performances on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent, as, while the theatres are closed in Westminister, and the performers consequently deprived of nearly half a week's earnings, the theatres in all other parts of the town and country are open to the public. Indeed, the performers of the theatres in Westminister are the only people who are bound to keep Lent, the Wednesdays and Fridays being days which seem peculiarly devoted to public feasts, and bishops giving their dinners on those days. Mr T. Duncombe having pleasantly pointed out these inconsistencies, Lord John Russell appeared in a new character in opposition to the motion. His lordship replied in this strain:—

"Although the subject might be made as amusing as any other, he did not think that a question which affected the established religion of the country (loud cries of 'Oh!') was a fit one to be discussed as a matter of entertainment. (Renewed cries of 'Oh, oh!')—He found that that observation did not meet with the approbation of some gentlemen, whose views, he supposed, coincided with those of the hon. member for Finsbury. (Hear.)—All he could say was, that since the last discussion he had taken the opportunity of consulting the Bishop of London upon the subject (laughter), in the presence of another distinguished prelate; and that the Bishop of London stated that he considered that, out of respect to the established religion of the country, these theatrical performances should not be allowed in the city of Westminster on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent (oh, oh!) and that it would be considered a want of respect to the Established Church and established religion, if Government should advise her Majesty to change the custom which had hitherto been observed in this matter. (Renewed cries of 'Oh!')

Here we have Lord John Russell in the character of *Gloster* in *Richard III.* We see him, according to the stage directions, "*between two bishops.*" The *Mayor* says:

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"See where his grace stands 'tween two clergymen.

Buckingham: Two props of virtue for a Christian prince,
To stay him from the fall of vanity.
* * * *
My Lord, this argues conscience in your grace.

We really can conceive no greater humbug (to use the slang word most applicable to the occassion) than Lord John Russell's betaking himself to the Bishop of London for ghostly counsel on the question so nice to conscience, whether religion would suffer detriment by adding the entertainments of two or three theatres to the abundauce of other amusements customary on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent. How the Bishop could have mustered gravity for the answer is surprising; but with wonderful face he instructed the Minister that the established religion of the country, which suffers no affront from the feasting of Bishops on fast-days, and from public and private entertainments, galas, concerts, balls, etc., would be outraged by the dramatic amusements of the threates in the city of Westminster. Vastly edifying is what Lord John said in continuation:—

"For his own part, he must say that upon a subject of this kind he thought it behoved the advisers of her Majesty—placed in the situation which she was with regard to the church—rather to refer to what was the opinion of the heads of the church, and to what had been the custom from time immemorial, than to go over to Surrey, or across Oxford-street to Marylebone, and finding the threatres open in those places, to declare that they should also be open in Westminster. (Oh!)"

How exemplary is this language! We see this Minister, who has been accused of hostility to the Church, going meekly to its heads for guidance and direction upon the momentous question, whether the public might amuse itself in Westminster theatres as it amuses itself at all other theatres, and in all other places, public and private, in Lent; and thereupon, as Shakspeare's *Buckingham* has it,

"Meditating with two deep divines."

The only wonder is, that he can be won back from such ghostly communings to the low business of the world; for, as the same authority says,

"When holy and devout, religions men
Are at their beads.'tis hard to draw them hence,
So sweet is zealous contemplation,

What will the Church think of this access of deference to its authorities? Will it accept Lord John as a prodigal son restored; or will it, with the Rev. Sydney Smith, see in him a *Richard*, who, while he makes parade of taking counsel of two Bishops, meditates two murders in the Tower on the innocent bodies of Deans and Chapters? Be that as it may, a fine subject for H. B., the caricaturist, will be the conference of *Little John* and *Friar Tuck*. Like a little learning, a little Bishop is a dangerous thing. Lord John Russell has either taken too much Bishop-of-London or too little Bishop-of-London He has learned from the Fulham oracle that opening theatres in Westminister would be against religion; but he has not learned from the holy man the difference between fast days and the Sunday, which his Lordship confounded in his argument that, if dinners were argued to be against the rules of Lent, they must be inconsistent with the observance of the Sabbath, But *Friar Tuck* probably knows nothing whatever about fasting—has no more notion of it than a blind man has of colours, and associates only with the Wednesdays and Fridays of Lent the additions of salt fish, egg sauce, and pancakes to luxurious repast.—*Examiner*.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—We have very strong reasons for asking the following questions:—Did Lord John Russell, a short time previous to the meeting of Parliament, express to the head of the administration, and several others of his colleagues, an earnest desire to relinquish office?—Was his Lordship induced to retain office on the representation of Lord Melbourne and others of his colleagues, that his retirement must necessarily, in existing circumstances, be fatal to the Administration?—Was the compliance of the Noble Lord, with this entreaty of his colleagues accompanied by a declaration that his retention of office must be considered as temporary and provisional, and that he should withdraw from the public service at the very first moment in which circumstances might seem to render it possible for his colleagues to reconstruct the Administration independently of his assistance?—Has Lord John Russell, within the last few days, intimated his increased indisposition to retain his present post, and expressed his consciousness of inability to continue in the discharge of the important duties allotted to his Lordship?—Has the Noble Lord assigned, as the chief cause of his unwillingness to remain in office, the annoyance, obstruction, and mortification he experiences from the cross-fire directed against him from different sections of the back Ministerial benches of the House of Commons? and has he expressed his persuasion that the incessant assaults and the continued pressure from be hind are such as to render it impossible for the present Administration to carry on the Queen's government much longer?—*Post*, March 8.

THE IRISH LIEUTENANCY.—The appointment of Lord Ebrington as Chief Governor of Ireland has been officially announced, and we believe few of the Liberal or Reform party in this country will be much inclined to question either the prudence of the choice or the eligibility of the individual. Lord Ebrington has been long before the public as a Reformer, and has taken a very active part in the political struggles of the last eight or nine years. He is—or we should rather say he has the reputation of being—a man of considerable energy and decision of character; qualities almost essential to the proper discharge of the duties of his office; and although he has never manifested any very extraordinary degree of talent, he has frequently—and on important occasions too—exhibited unequivocal proofs of a vigorous mind. That Lord Ebrington entertains the most friendly feelings towards our country—that he is disposed to act justly and honestly by the people—we firmly believe; but his lordship will have difficulties of considerable magnitude to contend with in carrying his good intentions into effect. He comes to Ireland as the immediate successor of a nobleman who had penetration enough to perceive and the good sense to avoid the rock on which former Lords Lieutenants wrecked their popularity and usefulness—one who neither courted the support nor feared the hostility of that base and anti-national faction which has made, and would still keep the country what it is. If Lord Ebrington has the courage to pursue the same course as his immediate predecessor—if he heartily endeavours to complete the work which Lord Normanby began, half the obstacles in his way will be at once removed. The first symptom, however of cowardice—the first appearance of shrinking from what is right—will be fatal to the new Viceroy's popularity. All his acts will be watched and scrutinised with a jealous eye, and matters trivial perhaps in themselves—and which would have been permitted to pass unnoticed during the sway of a tried man—will be regarded as manifestations either of courage or of cowardice. For our own part, we shall at all times be as ready to support what we feel to be right and politic in the executive acts of the new government as we shall be fearless in the denouncement of what we believe to be wrong. To its favour or hostility we are equally indifferent; of the good or bad opinion of particular individuals in connection with it we are entirely independent. The people is our party—the advancement of the public interests our object—and, so long as Lord Ebrington's government acts justly by the one and endeavours to promote the other, it shall have all the assistance and aid we can render it.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal*.

GLOBE.—MARCH 16.

The sentence passed on JOHN BULL, convicted of manslaughter at the late sittings of the Criminal Court, has created a sensation of painful astonishment. It will be remembered that the death of the unfortunate victim was occasioned by the prisoner under the following circumstances:—A party of cabmen, of whom the deceased (RUSHBROOK) was one, had been drinking at different public-houses for several hours, and as the prisoner was returning home about twelve o'clock, he met on a lonely road the party, who were larking, and who caused the prisoner to fear they were about to attack him for the purpose of robbing him. He had in his possession a foreign knife which he was in the habit of carrying about his person for defence, and under the impression of immediate danger he struck at the deceased, and inflicted on him a mortal wound.

On the trial the above facts were fully proved. The prisoner received a character for humanity equal to any which was ever established in a court of justice, the court being literally crowded with persons of the highest respectability who came there to testify to it. The jury were in deliberation more than an hour and a half, deliberating whether to convict or to acquit on the indictment; and accompanied their verdict of guilty by the following recommendation:—"We strongly recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the Court; believing that he committed the unfortunate act under the strongest apprehension of immediate personal danger." Notwithstanding this recommendation, the sentence passed by Mr. Justice VAUGHAN was *three years' imprisonment*, of which *three months to be solitary confinement*. We may also remark that the learned judge on passing sentence observed that his learned brother (WILLIAMS), who was associated with him on the trial, had recommended a more lenient sentence.

We admit most readily that human life must be protected from parties recklessly employing deadly weapons, except in cases where their use is absolutely necessary to protect individuals against assaults which endanger life. The use of those foreign knives which have obtained an introduction into this country should also be discouraged by public opinion; they are unworthy of the national character, and are associated with practices in some parts of the continent, from which Englishmen recoil; and should be strongly censured by the Courts whenever an offence is committed by their use. All this we admit, and desire to express in the most explicit terms. Still we think the sentence unnecessarily severe, and one which calls for revision, with a view to its mitigation.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.—We have a copy of the *comte rendu*, or annual report, read at the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of France by Count D'Argout, the governor of that institution, on the 31st ult. Like most of those which have preceded it, it is distinguished by great fulness of detail, an unreserved frankness of disclosure, and all the concomitants of a well ordered and prosperous undertaking. One is induced more to wonder, in following out this freedom of communication to all its consequences, why a course so totally contrary to it is pursued by the Bank of England; so that, although she also is held to be in a flourishing condition, no human being beyond the range of the bank parlour, or probably a section of it, is able to assign a reason why the case is so.

The profits of the Bank of France are not quite equal to the preceding year, but are still very high. The dividend for the first half-year of 1838 has been 52f., and the second 62f. per share, of 1,000f. capital, and yields, therefore, above 11 per cent. The total amount of profit for 1838 was 7,740,000f. The branches of the Bank of France are all productive and increasing in profit. That at Rheims produced a profit of 25,000f. in the first half-year, and 66,00cf. in the second; that of St. Etienne, 6,000f. in the first half-year, and 82,000f. in the second; that of St. Quentin, 800f. in the first half. year, and 54,000f. in the second; and that of Montpelier, which made a loss of 15,000f. in the first, made a profit of 14,000f. in the second half-year. We state the proceeds in round numbers.

One admirable feature in the management of this bank, and which proves the soundness of the principles on which it is conducted, is, that it has uniformly increased its issues in periods of panic, and that in a ratio corresponding with the demands of the mercantile interest. Thus, during the three years 1818, 1826, and 1830, which were each marked by a financial crisis, the Bank discounted to an amount almost double that of 1821-2-3, which were reputed ordinary years, and 300,000,000 more than during 1817-24-27, which were years of comercial activity.

Another characteristic of the Bank of France, which has been brought prominently into notice on this occasion, in consequence of charges which have been made against the management by some of the French journals, of regulating its issues at the will of the Court party, for the purpose of exciting or allaying public feeling during particular ministerial crisis—an accusation so strained and absurd as almost to carry its own refutation with it—is its large amount of discounts, with their regular and systematic increase, and especially those with which the lower classes of traders are accommodated. With us no one would think of offering bills of 8l. or 10l. to the Bank of England for discount. The business of the Bank of France in this may be thus analysed. In 1836, of 406,000 bills discounted, the average was 1868f.; in 1837, of 440,000 bills discounted, the average was 1709f.; and in 1838, of 576,000 bills discounted, the average was 1390f., or about 56l., while out of that number 68,000 were for 200f. (8l.) or under.

The circulation of the Bank of France is stated to bear the same proportion to that of England that the population of Paris bears to that of London. It varied in in 1838 between 195,000,000f. and 227,000,000f., and is principally confined to the capital and its environs, while our Bank has the advantage of the legal tender clause, and a circulation more or less all over the kingdom.

The Bank of France is believed mainly to owe its prosperity to the talents and energy of M. d'Argout, the Governor. With us, if a man of talent makes his appearance, he must be many years before be can arrive at the "chair," and under the plan of succession by rotation he is soon put out of the way again and "burked." How marvellous, then, that we get on even so well as we do!—*Globe, Feb.* 21.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

The classes who complain of inconvenience and loss arising from the change in the mode of travelling from common roads to railways, are three—lords and gentlemen who keep their own carriages, postmasters and innkeepers, and the holders of turnpike-bonds. The first, or aristocratic section, are pleased sometimes to travel at the rate of three or four hundred miles a day, but they likewise desiderate the same posting accommodation which existed before railways were known. It was pleasant, as their travelling-carriage reached the country inn, to observe the officious landlord and obsequious waiters, and hear the imperious shout of the former, "First and second turn out!"—scarcely uttered before the glossy, light-limbed, well-harnessed quadrupeds, appeared with the waddling postboys. My lord's gentleman discharges the bill with supercilious despatch, climbs, up the rumble wherein Mrs. Abigail is seated as fine as a pink, and away they go at the rate of ten miles an hour. "Cosi viaggino i ricchi!" On the great roads there will soon be an end to this. Inns and post-chaises depended for their support on the middle classes at least as much as on the great folks. These all travel by railways when they can; and as their usual object is business, not pleasure the quicker they get over the space the more they are satisfied. Complaints of the decline of posting and putting down of coaches and inns are seldom heard from the middle classes—the great bulk of the travelling population. If the inconvenience which annoys Lords Salisbury and Wharncliffe were generally felt, it would not long exist: if there were any great demand for post-horses and stage-coaches, they would be supplied. They are not to be had simply because few want them. No doubt, grandees have been in the habit of supposing that they were the main supporters of "the road;" but on this, as on other points, they overrated their importance. Men of business paid the turnpikes, filled the coaches, and were the best customers of innkeepers.

The owners of "coaching" property, and proprietors and tenants of inns on the great roads, have had ample warning of the change which railways would effect. Ten years have elapsed since the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad was opened. The progress of other similar undertakings has been gradual—much slower than persons who invested their capital in them were led to expect. Opportunity has thus been afforded for new arrangements. Extensive improvements always injure the gainers by existing fashions and practices, soon to become obsolete; and it seldom happens that the sufferers are allowed so much time for preparation as the parties complaining of loss from the railways have been favoured with.

The same remark applies to the holders of turnpike-bonds, but not to the same extent. For it is to be feared, that while the owners of coaches and horses could transfer them to other roads, the furniture of inns might be sold or removed to new stations, and the buildings themselves be converted to other purposes, the turn pike-bondholders have found themselves embarrassed with securities unproductive, not marketable, constantly declining in value, and likely to become utterly worthless. The amount of property so depreciated is estimated at many millions. The distress occasioned is extensive; for the rate of interest being generally five per cent., persons with small capital have been induced to invest money in securities yielding nearly two per cent. more per annum than the Public Funds. For these sufferers we fear there is no redress. Their property has slipped away from them, and is irrecoverably lost. The plan Lord Brougham recommends for their relief—the reduction of the post-horse duties—would be of little service: it is questionable whether one coach or-post-chaise the more would be put upon any line of road in consequence of the duty being diminished. There can be no competition with railways. Experience has proved that fact. Every coach has been removed from the road between Birmingham and London, although the fares of the best, the Wonder, were reduced below those of the railway, and 25 per cent. under the usual charges.

Equally futile, with a view to maintain the old system of posting, is the proposition to augment the tax on railway-carriages. Besides, it would be unjust. Railways, with the exception of the Liverpool and Manchester, have not as yet been profitable to their proprietors. The first dividend on the London and Birmingham was very recently declared. Then, it is plain that the public must pay the tax in advanced charges. It may be, that to raise revenue, a tax upon travelling is not especially objectionable; but let it be imposed for that purpose, if at all. Again some wise legislators seem desirous of punishing railway-proprietors for the incivility of their servants: there is considerable cause for complaint on that score, no doubt, but the public will soon cure this evil. Though the majority of travellers journey on compulsion, no small number leave home for health or amusement: now let it be understood that on the Great Western trains, passengers are treated with civility, and on the Southampton rudely, or *vice versa*, and it will be seen in the course of next summer whose receipts are largest. Short trips, as the lines advance, will be made from different stations, by persons in search of recreation. Their custom may make the difference between profit and loss to the gigantic concerns they patronize or shun; and it is certain that they will avoid those on which impositions are practised or civil attention withheld.—*Spectator*.

CAPTAIN MIGNAN'S WINTER JOURNEY TO KOORDISTAUN.

The titlepage of these volumes is not explicit. The work consists of an overland journey from England to India, made nearly ten years ago (in 1829); with the narrative of which are intermingled various episodes, touching the ambition of Russia, the modes in which she can invade India, the proper methods to be taken to prevent her, the unfair treatment of the author in reference to the survey of the Euphrates, the pirates of the Persian Gulf, and the attack by a detachment from the Indian army upon the Arab tribe of Beniboo-Ali in 1821.

The route of Captain Mignan from St. Petersburg to Tabriz, the capital of the North-western provinces of Persia, was precisely the same as that of Lieutenant Conolly: in fact there is but one road. The Captain, however, had this advantage over the Lieutenant, that he travelled in the suite of the Persian Ambassador, and thus became a witness to the splendid manner in which Russia imposes upon the senses of a foreign diplomatist as well as a partaker of the entertainments got up for him. From Tabriz he struck off in a Southerly direction; and, entering Koordistaun below Lake Ouroomia, a sort of Dead Sea, reached its capital, Soolimaniah, by a pass of Mount Zagros; which he argues was the route of Xenophon in his retreat with the Ten thousand. Thence he traversed the Desert to Bagdad; and descending the Tigris and Euphrates to the Persian Gulf, reached Bombay by sea.

Although not a very just or penetrating observer, Captain Mignan is an agreeable describer of what he does see; tells a story pleasantly; hits off a party, a person, or an obvious national characteristic; and sketches scenery well, though his *fine* touches occasionally mar the effect. And had the narrative been published soon after the journey was performed, it would have formed, one volume of agreeable and instructive reading. But although the lapse of time has not made any change in the manners of the Koords, in the behaviour of the Persian Ambassador and his suite, (which got drunk every night,) in the scenary of the countries in the difficulties of a winter journey through the Steppes of Russia and the Caucasus, or in the personal characteristic Capt. Mignan has pictured in his pages, yet it seems to have been thought that one volume would not suffice,, and that something must be said about the present "position of affairs in the East." Hence the work has a disjointed and double character—a mingling of matter gathered from reality and belonging to the subject, with that which has been taken from books, pumped up from memory, or forced out by thinking. Captain Mignan, whenever he reaches a city of note, enters a new region, or notes a strange custom, calls up his reading, quoting Scripture, the Classics, Gibbon, or old travellers, to mark coincidences; but with no other effect than to overlay his own descriptions. The accounts of the Arab pirates, and of the campaigns against them, though not devoid of interest, are incomplete in themselves, and are felt to be out of place. The disquisitions on Russia have these further disadvantages—they seem to have been written upon the materials of 1829, but the circumstances of 1838; and, one would fancy, before the news arrived of the repulse from Herat and the late movement in India. The mixed passion, therefore, of fear and admiration with which he regards the diplomacy of Russia, seems almost ludicrous after late events. Her agent, he will have it, have been moiling and undermining in all directions for many years past; and lo! their labours are rendered vain by a single stroke, in the right place, at the right time. The Russians are further from the invasion of India, and not nearer the conquest of Persia, than when Paskewitch boasted at Tiflis, in our author's "hearing," that he waited but for "the Emperor's orders to take possession of Persia:" a brag made with a purpose, which it seems to have answered.

Travelling with his wife, two children, and it would appear some native traders for the benefit of his escort, Captain Mignan was not in a condition to court adventure, or to deviate from the beaten track; and his sketches of the Koords are not much fuller than those of Mr. Frazer in his *Winter Journey*; though he fell in with a better character. We shall not therefore confine ourselves to Koordistan; but take our extracts indifferently from any part.

RUSSIAN HUMANITY.

At the defile of Annanour, which is another quarantine station in the recesses of this stupendous chain, we met a poor peasant overwhelmed with grief prostrated before the commandant, and exclaiming, "My wife and parents are lying dead of the plague in the next village; I am afraid to bury them." The Russian instantly despatched a party of soldiers to set fire to all the neighbouring hamlets; and turning to me, said, smilingly, "'Tis my vocation!" I gave the unfortunate sufferer a few roubles, which the commandant noticing, he laughed, and ridiculed the concern I expressed for this miserable Ossatinian. I subsequently mentioned the circumstances to Field-Marshal Count Paskewitch at Tiflis, who also laughed and said, "You Englishmen are always inclined to regard with seriousness the *veriest trifles*."

PASKEWITCH.

The Marshall's manner was repulsive, or rather, I should say, he spoke with that quick and decided tone which is not agreable in society. His eagle and restless eye never looked in the countenance of the individual whom he was addressing, but still seemed to know what was passing in his mind. Mrs. Mignan always felt a kind of fear at his immediate presence, and was somewhat puzzled to answer all his rapid and inquisitive questions. It was a relief when he turned to address another object. He is the only Field Marshall in the Russian army.

According to Captain Mignan, immuring the women has very little effects in securing their fidelity. This is from his account at Tabriz.

In speaking of the women, I shall briefly remark that they have intrigue to their fingers' ends, *à la Francaise*. The women of the higher orders are extremely profligate, and when engaged in an assignation, quit their home wrapt in the impenetrable *châder* of one of their female slaves. They frequently run great risks, and many a paramour has lost his life on account of these women.

* * * *

There is no country on earth where the women have greater opportunities for immoral conduct than Persia. Major Hart assured me that when the Russians were in possession of Tabriz, many of the nobles fled to Khoi, Aroomia, and other adjacent towns, leaving their wives and slaves in possession of their houses and of their liberty. These women actually flocked at nightfall to the citadel, where many of the Russian officers were quartered, and in such numbers, that the sentires were compelled to repel them with the but-end of their firelocks, or they would have been completely overpowered. On admission to the officers, it was at first supposed that fear had driven them there for protection; but it soon appeared that other motives induced their flight. I could add many other facts, but the foregoing will, I think, be sufficient to show that the Persians have some cause for secluding their women. Indeed, the feeling which they entertain towards the sex is admirably expressed in one of their own words, which we should translate into "frailty," or "weakness" Shakspeare's celebrated words in Hamlet.

"Frailty thy name is woman!"

is highly characteristic of the Persian ladies.

THE CAMEL'S THORN.

A nother plant, eminently deserving of notice, grows in thick round tufts covered with long spines. It covers the lowest tracts of country sometimes to such an extent as to obstruct a traveller's progress through it. This lowly shrub affords a most beautiful exemplification of the merciful care of Providence and the fitness of the Creator's designs. It abounds also in Arabia, India, Africa, Tartary, and Persia. In the vast deserts of those countries it is the only food of the camel, that valuable inhabitant of such unfriendly wastes. These noble animals browse upon it in preference to any other herb. Their mastication of it produces a frothy salivation at the mouth, which appears to impart to them a very pleasurable sensation. Its lasting verdure refreshes the eye of a traveller, and, from the property possessed by its deep-searching, though, fibrous roots, of collecting the scanty moisture of an arid plain well known to the Bedouin, it is converted to the essential purpose of aiding in the production of grateful and healthy nourishment for man. The stem of the plant is, in spring, divided near to the root; a single seed of the water-melon is then inserted in the fissure, and the earth replaced about the thorn. The seed becomes a parasite, and the nutritive matter, which the brittle succulent roots of the melon are ill-adapted to collect, is abundantly supplied by the deeper searching and tougher fibres of the root of this thorn. An abundance of good watter-melons is thus periodically forced from saline soils incapable of other culture.

PHILOSOPHICAL ESTIMATE OF THE VALUE OF LIFE.

The mehmaundar told me a man of a certain tribe had the day before murdered his father. "He will, of course, be put to death," I observed. "I do not think he will," said the mehmaundar; "he is himself heir, and there is no one to demand the blood." "Will not the prince of the country take care that this parricide does not escape?" "The waly," he coolly replied, cannot interfere in a case like this, unless appealed to: and, after all, if the affair be agitated, the murder will be compounded. Among Koords, who are always at war, the life of an active young man is much too valuable to be taken away on account of a dead old one!"

KOORDISTAUN TOLERATION.

Without the town an infinite number of tombs extended *across* the road. On asking our Koordish guide why the dead reposed in so public a spot? he replied nearly thus: "Mahomedans always like to select the roadside for a burial-place, in the hope that the departed spirit may obtain pardon at the hands of the Prophet, from the prayers that you and I offer up in its behalf." "But," I rejoined, "how can my prayers avail, since you hold me to be a Qiaour?" To this he said, "Al Ullah! God is great, Mahommed is his prophet! There is no objection; it is a matter that rests between you and your God; if your mother put up to you an infidel creed, you are quite as safe as the Osmanlees themselves."

In explanation of this, it may be added, that the more orthodox neighbours of the Koords say they "fear neither God nor Devil."

Taking the account of Captain MIGNAN respecting the servey of the Euphrates, as it stands, his treatment seems not only unfair, but inexplicable: and we suspect this has somewhat biassed him in his remarks upon the choice of Residents at the courts of the Company's allies, and his censure of their inefficient and inattentive diplomacy. That interest in India, as in other places, will have an effect, we can readily believe; but system, favouritism, and a sacrifice of their large interests to private influence, is not a charge that can fairly be made against the Indian Governments, when we look at the *results* of their diplomacy, and whilst the names of MALCOLM ELPHINSTONE, BURNES, CRAWFURD, and various others, exists to refute the unsupported and general assertion of a disappointed and injured applicant.—*Spectator*.

MEMOIRS OF A FIELD-OFFICER IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

These Memoirs are the autobiography of the late Major David Price, a man of some standing as an Oriental scholar, and known to Indian students for his "Chronological Reports of the Principal Events of Mahommedan History," an "Essay towards the History of Arabia, antecedent to the birth of Mahommed," and various translations.

The period of time embraced in Major Price's autobiography, is from his birth in 1762, till his retirement from India and active service in 1804; and, as, a whole, is a somewhat tedious affair, consisting of reminiscences and extracts from journals, relating to matters which seldom have much interest for any beyond the persons immediately concerned. This, however, is the fault of the old narrator in overlaying his theme; for there are characteristic points both in his early life and in the times in which he lived, well worth giving to the world, though they might have been given in one-fifth of the space. Amongst the former, are his two London adventures: the first time, when he spent all the money he was intrusted with to carry him to the University, and was rescued from despair by a stranger, who, noting his deep dejection, questioned him, and communicated with his friends; the second time, when, starting from Wales with his slenden portion, and also part of his sister's, in a desperate resolve to seek his fortune, the gayeties of London were again too much for him. His money vanished; he wandered about desponding and penniless; and, seeing a recruiting-sergeant's advertisement to "spirited young men" over the door of the old Green Man and Still, he inlisted in the service of the East India Company. Even here, his nature, his breeding, and his luck prevailed. The Chaplain to the troops at Gravesend noticed his disconsolate appearance; sent for him; heard his confession; found that David's late father was the clergyman who had educated himself; wrote to his friends; and by their joint exertions a cadetship was promised, and young Price sailed from England in 1781 as a volunteer.

Many touches of the times are equally characteristic. When the young adventurer started on his carreer our Indian empire, though extensive, was precarious; the French, the Dutch, and the Portuguese, had strong settlements, and powerful armanents in that quarter; the Mahrattas were in full feather; and Hyder Ali, the father of Tippoo. was ravaging the Carnatic with a hundred thousand men. Indian fortunes were rapidly acquired, by peculation, corruption, and "squeezing of Nabobs;" and Hastings, with his notorious creatures Rumbold and Impey were in the zenith of their power. The Indian Army partook of the mixed character of the Government—vigorous, irregular, unscrupulous. In the midst of general war with Europe and the American Colonies, officers and men were scarce, and anybody of any nation passed muster: in lieu of the regular drill which now prevails throughout the service, every commander exercised his battalion after his own ideas; uniforms were equally *ad libitum*; and arms and appointments would seem to have been in a state shocking to a modern martinet, for the rear rank of the Sepoys was only armed with spears, and in the war against Hyder the detachment to which young Price belonged took the field without either tents or cannon. But the material deficiencies were supplied by the moral qualities of energy, courage, and hope. Under the Company, service seems to have been pretty sure of reward, merit of promotion; the allowances were liberal; and the gains from plunder, prize-money, and other sources, often considerable. We hear of a Lieutenant of three or four and twenty who had made his "ten thousand pounds." When our hero's cadetship was confirmed, and he was ordered to join, he found himself in debt, and without means of furnishing his equipment, having arrived in India, "without a shilling:" but one morning a letter was put into his hand, containing "a draft for one thousand and thirty rupees, being his share of the prize-money arising from the capture of Trincomalee." He had had his passage to Bombay in a ship which formed part of the squadron destined for the reduction of the place; volunteered with three or four more young adventurers, to join the assault; and was thus seasonably paid for his day's work.

Scattered over the volume, among pointless stories of forgotten individuals, descriptions of insignificant or private events, diaries of weather, and tame sketches of scenery, will be found some valuable matter. Of this kind are several indications of Hindoo character; and traits of that English disposition to serve others, who had no claim beyond that of a common country or a common nature, which is dying away with the recklessness and many other foibles of the olden time. The Memoirs also contain a variety of anecdotes giving glimpses of the state of war and the life of adventurers—how such men are thrown by force of circumstances into close and almost brotherly communion with persons they never saw before or may see again; of whose very names they are often ignorant, but who, from a common danger or important service, are impressed upon the memory till the latest moments of existence.

Except the last siege of Seringapatam, the events with which Major PRICE was connected are not historically important; nor, after his regular appointment to the Army, of a very striking nature. He served with detachments in the wars against HYDER and TIPPOO; was promoted in regular course; lost his leg at the attack upon Durbar in 1791; was subsequently appointed to several semi-civil posts, for which his skill in Persian eminently qualified him; and was chosen by the Bombay Army as their prize-agent in the war which ended in the capture of Seringapatam. His employment here was the most extensive and singular of any he was engaged in. It realizes Sir Pertinax Macsycophant's wish—"Ah, I should like to have the strangling of a Nabob, the rummaging of his gold dust, his jewel-closet, and a' his magazines of bars and ingots." It also gives a notion of the fortunes made upon these occasions some fifty years ago. Seringapatam, we fancy, was one of the Duke of Wellington's first grand tastes of prize-money.

"The wealth of the palace, which was sufficiently dazzling to the eyes of many who were much more habituated to the sight of hoarded treasure than we were, seemed, at the moment, in specie, and jewels, and bullion, and bales of costly stuff, to surpass all estimate.

"Some conception may, perhaps, be formed of the magnificent expectations which we were led to entertain, when I state that on the first day on which we were occupied in taking charge of the specie, we counted not less than twelve hundred thousand sultany pagodas; which, as four rupees to the sultanny, was equivalent with forty-eight lacks of rupees, or nearly half a million sterling. The pagodas being sealed up in bags of one thousand each, it needed only to ascertain the contents of the first bag—for so we were apprized by the shrauffs, or money-changers—and to take the remainder by weight; in which there was never found the smallest deficiency. The prize agents, seven in number, were therefore, perhaps, well warranted in congratulating each order on being each 10,0.0l. richer than in the morning of that day. * * * *

"In the back wall of the hall of audience, which lay open on the east side of the first square of court, was the door of the treasury, which had no other opening, and was, therefore, perfectly dark on the closing of the door. In front of this door, well guarded by European sentries, were placed the tables, on which we took account of the specie and jewels; and as the former had been sifted to the last fanam, by the third day, we proceeded to value and lot the contents of the jewel-office. The task of registering these glittering articles was assigned to me; a Hindu goldsmith, or jeweller, being retained, to set a valuation on the different articles. And it was certainly not little to our credit, considering the magnitude and variety of property, to find the general accuracy with which this was accomplished."

The jewels being registered and valued, were distributed in kind; which gave rise to some scenes, singular nough to our notions, who are not familiar with councils of war called to settle shares of plunder, or accustomed to see men of rank personally engaging in pecuniary squabbles.

"In the allotment which fell to the share of General Harris, as Commander-in-Chief, there was a gorgeous emerald necklace, which, on the information of our jeweller, had been registered at the value of 50,000 sultaunies, or something more than 20,000*l.* sterling; certainly, on sober reflection, a prodigious sum to be taken in a single lot; and we could not have reasonably expressed any wonder, when Captain, afterwards General Sir John Malcolm, brought the article to our table, with a desire from General Harris that it might be revalued. But we were certainly not a little surprised, when your jeweller turned sharp round upon us, with the declaration that he had said 25,000 instead of 50,000; in Hindustaunny, patcheiss, and not pachauss, hazaur; the one signifying 25, and the other 50.

"On a more minute inspection of the article, which was composed of 65 emerald beads from the weight of 120 rutties or carats to 11 downwards, the larger being of the size and nearly the shape of a greengauge plum, but altogether full of flaws—it certainly did appear of such very inferior intrinsic value, that we felt it impossible to resist the desire of changing it for some other lot of the value of 50,000 sultaunies, which proved perfectly satisfactory to the General. * * * *

"On another occasion, Sir David Baird made his appearance at the prize table, exhibiting, with anger ill suppressed, a large ruby ring, which he said had been allotted to him at the value of 1,000 sultaunies; but which, on being taken out of the setting, proved to be nothing more than a lump of coloured glass, not worth even as many cowries. Fortunately, on referring to the register, it was found that I had entered in a parenthesis (if real) "1,000 sultaunies." This was not less satisfactory to ourselves than it was to the General, and we rejoiced at the opportunity of doing him justice, by exchanging the allotment for another of sufficient value.

"Much about the same time also we had the mortification of receiving, from Major-General Popham, a most grievous complaint, that we had valued the allotment which fell to his share at 10,000 sultaunies; whereas they appeared to him nothing better than a bunch of chipped glass. When the parcel was handed over to the jeweller for reinspection, he declared that the article was fully worth the sum; and that he had not a doubt but the money would be given for it in the bazaar. The General consented to make the trial, and actually received for the article not less than 1,000 sultaunies beyond the valuation. We rejoiced at the circumstances; but I do not recollect that the General felt it expedient to relinquish the surplus. * * * *

"Another, and I believe the last complaint that was brought before us, and for which we all felt a more than ordinary degree of regret, was on the subject of an allotment which fell to the share of Major, now General Sir Thomas Dallas, which he very naturally requested to have exchanged. The article consisted of unsightly, tarnished pearl, in festoons; which he very humorously said could be of no use to him but to caparison his horse. Our jeweller persisted, however, in affirming his first valuation; and I rather think Sir Thomas was obliged, after all, to take up with his lot."

Much wealth was plundered during the storming; and, in the hands of the soldiers, jewels seem to have been a drug.

"Dr. Mein, a surgeon in the Army, purchased from a soldier of the Seventy-Fourth Regiment, for a mere trifle, two pair of solid gold banglas, or bracelets, set with diamonds, the least costly of which was valued by a Hyderabad jeweller at 80,000 sultaunies, or 32,000 rupees at the lowest exchange equivalent with 32,000*l.* sterling. The other pair he declared to be of such superlative value, that he could not pretend to express any opinion. It was moreover notorious, that a quantity of the most valuable pearl was to be bought in the bazars from the soldiery for a bottle of spirits.—Spectator.

A letter from Beyruth of the 13th January, quoted by the *Augsburg Gazette*, after confirming the report which we have already received, *via* Alexandria, of a new insurrection among the tribes of the Houran, says that the revolters are 3,000 strong, and well supplied with arms, which must have been sent to them, either from Constantinople or Bagdad. Ibrahim Pacha had ordered Emir Beschir to act against them, and had himself proceeded in the direction of Homs from Aleppo, with the intention of concentrating his troops, and of acting against Damascus should any insurrectionary movement occur there.—Ibrahim Pocha had dismissed the Governor of Alexandretta from his post, for the insult offered some time since to the British Vice-Consul.

"TAKING OF TWO FRENCH MERCHANTMEN.—Our correspondent at Liverpool writes:—" It is rumoured that advices have been received by a mercantile house in this town acquainting the gentlemen to whom they were addressed that two French merchantmen have been captured by American privateers. For the occurrence of this event we were not unprepared, since we have more than once predicated the possibility of it. It must be understood, however, that we distinctly characterise the information we quote as a rumour, which in all likelihood the next arrival from the State will authorise us to confirm. The port of Vera Cruz is at present open to America, and without molestation foreign vessels it is conceived will not be extended to them long."—Standard.

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